HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR.
HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,171—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL Co.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S.S. Peninsular, SAILING on 22nd September, and S.S. CLYDE due to Arrive on 23rd Idem, Passengers by Inward Mail Steamers will Land and Embark at the Apollo Bunder as usual during the Fair Season.
HEAVY BAGGAGE will be landed at No. 15 Shed, Victoria Docks, for Customs examination.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	801	W. J. Nairn	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1200	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4200	800	T Cre-ry	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7502	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	26th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 20th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
SURAT, 4th October. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Cosulich	4,735	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, or well as "Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

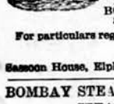
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th October, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 21, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,200 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER to MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHEARD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

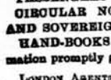
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES arranged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 15th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.
One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H.P. Cylinder 32" and L.P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 70 I. H. P.
Can be seen at the 'COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

WANTED.

BENGAL CLUB.
WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.
Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Benga Club, by the 30th instant.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the 1 arivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.

S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA
Revives in Youth and Old
HEALTH, VIGOUR, ENERGY, & VITALITY.
Prompt, Safe, and Sure.
Rs. 3 & Rs. 7.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.
SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE
HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.
FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	„ 12 4	„ 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 8	Rs. 32 0
Per gallon	„ 13 8	„ 15 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	„ 16 12	„ 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	„ 12 4	„ 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

EXCELLENT
HIGHLAND WHISKY.
SUPPLIED IN JARS,
Containing
1, 2½ & 4 Gallons.
(CASH or V.-P. P.)
Rs. 12-12 per Gallon.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST "PEG" WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
This Whisky is so well known and appreciated throughout India, that further reference on our part is superfluous. To those who have not taken a trial Jar, We say "TRY ONE." Jars charged for, but FULL VALUE ALLOWED on RETURN to our Godown in good condition, less Cost of carriage only.

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT GRAVITY
PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA QUALITY
STOUT
Their Ale is in magnificent condition, bright to the last drop. The Stout is really A-1, and in London an enormous demand for it has lately sprung up.
Price per doz. qts..nett. Rs. 6 4
„ „ pints... „ „ 4

CHAMPAGNE
Most Popular
on the London Market.
BINET FILS & Co.s'
"Dry Elite," 1889 Vintage, nett ..... Rs. 74
DE NEUVILLE & Co.'s
Sparkling Saumur ...nett Rs. 36
WHISKY.

	Rs. a.
"The Old Ship" .....nett	36 8
Brodie's Rare Old, nett	36 8
The Gaelic "Old Smuggler," nett...	28 0

THE OLD CAMUSLYNIE
STILL.
"Sma' Glen," 5 years old, nett..... .....Rs. 26 12

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
5, 7 & 9, Bell Lane, { BOMBAY. } 5, 7 & 9, Bell Lane.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0 per box
Primo de Rever	„ 25	„	„ 6 8 „
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„ 50	with ring	„ 11 12 „
Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	„	„ 9 8 „
Exquisitos	„ 50	„	„ 7 8 „
Princesas (small size)	„ 50	„	„ 5 8 „
Neuvo Habano Especial	„ 100	„	„ 6 8 „
Do. do. No. 1	„ 100	„	„ 5 8 „
Do. do. No. 2	„ 100	„	„ 5 0 „
Do. do. No. 3	„ 100	„	„ 4 8 „

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
'A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times.'
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES!

	Rs.
GOLD BRACELET WATCHES	195
SILVER BRACELET WATCHES	65
OXIDIZED BRACELET WATCHES	65

Having only FIRST CLASS and Guaranteed WATCH MOVEMENTS in

CHAIN SPRING
CURB BRAID
TWIST NETWORK,

and other FANCY DESIGNS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 10 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,048	53,22,048
1893	1,12,88,095	31,43,000	1,57,11,360

It will thus be seen that in Ten Years the Net Premium Income has nearly doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1860).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

GENT'S NECK WEAR—SUMMER STYLES FOR 1894.
THE NEW "BANDANNA" SILK—TIES, BOWS, AND KNOTS.

HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]
C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

SOCIAL GATHERING of Members and Friends on SATURDAY, 15th Instant, at 8-30 P.M., at the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	Geeenhorn	3997	about 8th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

THE S. S. "ETHELGONDA," from NEW YORK, has ARRIVED, and will DISCHARGE in the Stream. CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE at the Office of Messrs. HILL, SON and GRENAN, 18, Elphinstone Circle, and to arrange to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

All CLAIMS must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

C. V. GODING, Master, s. s. "Ethelgonda."

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

NOTICE.

To SELL Pure TIGER'S TALLOW, One Rupee per One Ounce.

WANTED, a Passed HOSPITAL ASSISTANT and Two COMPOUNDERS. Salary Rs. 40, 15 and 15, respectively.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda.

12th September, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
COMPANIES WINDING UP.
No. 00212 of 1893.
In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890
And
In the Matter of the ARMY NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Limited.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the Dates hereunder specified, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims; and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Undersigned, the Attorneys for the Official Receiver in Companies Liquidation, the Liquidator of the said Company, or to the said Official Receiver, whose Address is No. 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C., and, if so required by notice in writing from the Undersigned, or the said Official Receiver, either in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The said particulars of the debts or claims, &c., must be sent in, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, if sent to the Undersigned, or on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th Day of December, 1894, if sent to the said Official Receiver.—Dated this 10th Day of September, 1894.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, & BAYLEY, Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Liquidator, 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1894, at 3-30 P.M., to Transact the following Business :—

1. To Receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1894.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1885	"	966,107
" " 1892	"	998,043
" " 1893	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 71 per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to..... £ 4,730,958
Total Accumulated Funds..... " 8,003,265

GROWTH OF FUNDS—

1882	£	4,869,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	"	3,133,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary, Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
MODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Dalal Road, Sheep Market, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p. m., the right of occupying the pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals under the terms or Section 403 (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 for six months, i. e., from 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895. Each pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 15, 1894.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th September, 1894.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, for the SUPPLY of KHAKEE CLOTHING, Pugrees and Serge Putties for the use of the Native Subordinate Staff of this Department.

Samples of Cloth and conditions of Supply can be seen at the Store-yard, Warl Bunder.

The Superintendent of Stores, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD, Hony. Assist. Supdt. in Charge, Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

Bombay, 10th September, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 22.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (Local Time) for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY-MANUFACTURED RUM at the Stations and in Quantities noted below on the 25th September, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations.		Estimated Quantities. Galls.
Poona	District	900
Mhow	"	100
Deesa	"	100
Jubbulpore	"	300
Kamptee	"	250
Sind	"	150
Bombay	"	2,300

L. J. MATHIAS, Captain, Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been Granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

CHARLES HENRY BELL, late Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Station Hospital, Colaba.
JAMES HENRY ARTHUR BLAKEMAN, late Engineer in Messrs. Mulji Jivraz and Company's Ginning Factory and Cotton Press, Dhulia.
GOVERDHANDAS PURMANANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ANNE SOPHIA CONNOR (Widow of WILLIAM CONNOR), late of Purandhar, in the Poona District.
JAFFER ALLARAKHIA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Boot and General Merchant, trading under the name and style of Jaffer Allarakhia and Sons.
NUNDIBAI (Widow of HEMRAJ HEERJEE), late of Nadiad, Hindu Inhabitant.
ROZA MARIA BOCARRO, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
DEBORAH PURCELL, late of Poona, European Pensioner.
GEORGE CRAIK, late of Karachi, European Undertaker.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned, at his Office, within One Month from the date of this Advertisement, at the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received at or that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC, Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 4th September, 1894.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).
[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]
Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(who must also be Policy-Holders) :—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.

MEDICAL REFERREE :—Surg-Major ANDERSON, The Parsonage, Byculla.

BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
OFFICE :—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to..... Rs. 3,28,500
CLAIMS PAID..... 1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME..... 26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED..... 415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE..... 244
ASSURING..... 6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A., Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's.
Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 184.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES, Albert Building, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES OATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothe., N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL ;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press:
PRICE : 4 ANNAS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE : £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I lovayon very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again, it is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

[Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application to The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature

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FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
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Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
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ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,265
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial Bk.	5,000	100	100		16 xd
Ld. Mgs.	3,000	100	75	10 p. c.	115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct	60ni
Charter Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct	420
Banking Corporation	80,000	$175	all	41	29
National Bank of India	40 000	625	6124	6 pr. ct.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	10	1,250	1,25	75	1,45	
Albert Gimaja Co	10	50	all		450	
Albert Printing Press	20	1,10	1,100	90	1,117	
Bellary	100	1,00	1,000		227	
Bhavnagar City Press						
Bhanji Co, Ld	250	250	250	dvd 45	28	
Bombay Cotton Prices Current Press	1 000	12	12	dvd Rs.	110	
Bombay Co. Ld.	300	300	25	11	107	
Bombay Hirachand Printing Press Co., Ld.	600	300	all		195	
Claims	600	1,200	1,88	20	310	
Gujarat Indu	300	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,202	
English Press and Manufg	600	350		dvd Rs.7	1124	
Gujarati Printing Press	515	2 500		Rs. 80	1,220	
Gujarati Printing Press	300	50		dvd Rs.25	430xd	
Harvey and Sahapathy	450			3	45	
Hindoli Press Co., Ld	750	600	all	dvd Rs.75	1061xd	
Jhanguzen	140	450	140	dvd Rs.30	430	
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	247	
Maharashtra Cotton Gining and Pressing Co., Ld.	300	500	50	3	93	
Mercantile	1,000	125	125		105	
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	40	Nil	370	
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	227	
New Bombay	1,200	200	200	Nil	540	
New Indian	1,000	125	12	Nil	137	
Prince of Wales	100	50	50	Rs.25dv	500	
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480	
Saraswati and Punjab Co	900	600	600	30	585	
Stud	1,000	1,000	0	180	201	
Surat	480	2,000	150	30	370	
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	25	Nil	19	
Times of India Co., Ld	872	200	all	16	210	
Times Press Co., Ld		1,00	1000	Rs.	1,120	
Vakaat						

RAILWAY COMPANIES

				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	$100	all	5 p.c.	2,41
B. B. & C. R.	...	$ 18	...	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	1,01	101	99		210xd
Bombay	75	75	150		235xd
Back Bay Bath	50	50	50		40
Bidham Pile	4,00	100	100	10	112
Bombay & Bengal Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,500	Rs. 300	2,250
2nd New Issue	500	375	62	Rs. 75	1,312
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	50	50	3 pr. c	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	10	Nil	/nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		50	5 pr. ct	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	30	30	Rs. 20	305
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	25	7½ pr. c	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	16
John Roberts & Co	1 50	100	15	pr. c	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	17	dvd Rs.21	322
Kurrachee Landing and Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	350	100	10	Nil.	/nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	000	100	10	Rs. 1	117
Nasik Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	5 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20		90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	10	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,00	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8 00	1,00	N dvl	2 3 0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	10	70	1,005
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	10	Nil.	61
Telephone Co	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			1		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,50	1,000	all	Rs. 15	325	
Anglo-Indian	1,34	100		Nil	45	
Bellary & Hospet Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	1 per c	300	
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld	800	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs. 0	675	
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld	800	500	50	1	375xd	
Britannia Mills	1,00	1,000	1,00	Nil	220	
Central India	1,00	50	50	dvd Rs.35	1,450	
China Mills Co. Ld	80	1,00	1,00	Nil	375	
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,00	1,00		870	
Connaught Mills	50	50	50	dvd Rs.25	625xd	
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	70	70	Rs. 1	625	
Ooria Mills	80	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	485	
David Mill	1,100	500	50	Rs. 15	363	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00		340	
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd	
Esamjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,00	Nil	330	
Gladstone	875	1,000	1,00	Nil	740	
Hingunghat Mill	70	50	50		66	
Howard and Bullough	1 50	500	50	dvd Rs.25	530xd	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.50	1,170	
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	570	
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1 270	
James Greaves	1,10	500	50	dvd Rs.25	540xd	
Jaffer Alli	80	50	5		5 0	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,80			25	132	
Jeevraj Baboo	1,03			dvd Rs.10	920	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	305	
Kamthi	75	1,500	1,00	Nil	640	
Khangam Manfg. Co	40	250	25	Nil	81	
Khatao Mao kanjee	1,03	1,033	1,00	Nil	700	
Lord Reay & Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	2,200	100	10	dvd Rs.10	165xd	
Madras United	445	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs.15	680	
Mahalaxmee	1,000	1,00	1,00	Nil	940	
Malwa United	350	1,00	1,00	Rs. 100	2 200xd	
Mahboob Khan Mills (Gulbarga)	1,00	1,00	1,00	Nil	30	
Manockjee Petit	2,40	50	50	15 p. c	15	
Maruchee	4,000	1,00	1 0		1,755	
Meer Hassan	5,000		25	Nil	147	
Muirhead and Chaloner	4,50	100	10	Nil	2	
Muncherji Nusserwanji	7,770	100	100	Nil	p r	
Oriental	800	1,000	1,00	Nil	75	
Oriental Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs.	410	
Ostwal	6,735	625	62	Nil	420	
Petit	74	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	1 340	
Phoenix Mills	80	1,000	1,00	Nil	593	
Prabhat	1,00	1,000	1,00		900	
Premchand Roychand	1,50	1,000	1,00		1,4 5	
Queen Mill	50	1,000	1,00		1,510	
Ravji Sewji	75	1,000	1,00	Nil	920	
Sassoon Mills	1,00	500	50	Rs. 15	1,00	
Shamrock Cotton Spinning and Manufac turing Co	90	1,00	1,0		550	
Standard Mills	1,31	25	25		345	
Swadeshi Mills, Ld.	1,50	25	25	12	185	
Union Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	Nil	200	
Western India Spinning and Manufg. Co.	472	50	50	Rs. 15	535	
Victoria Mills	50	5	50		50	
Western India	1,32	1,00	1,00	Nil	725	
Wadia Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00		200	
Union Mills Ld	90	1,00	1,00		500	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold		Rs. 27-14
Gold Leaf		" 27-7
Pekin. Bar Gold, old		" 27-3
Do. do. new		" 27-0
Australia bar Gold		" 27-6
Bombay bar Gold		" 27-5
Sovereigns		" 17-12
Do. Dec. 1893		" 17-10
Silver 17		" 93-3
Do 17		" 93-10

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LONDON.

Courtfield s—720 cwts buffalo horns, Rahimbhoy Fazal Thames s—2 cwts ivory, Ebram Passia and Co; 7½ cwts ivory M H Adamjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfel's s—22 cwts ivory, A Blaschcek and Co; 1,029 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s 6,40 cwts castorseed, and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR CALCUTTA

Chilka s—791 bales cotton, R Luchmandas

FOR HONGKONG

Rose ta s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 91 cases opium, The P and O Co; 69 bales twist, The Union Mills and Co; 10 cwts sharkfins, M H E Elias; 9 cwts gondahorns, C Ebram and Co

Gisela s—50 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 75 bales twist, Framjee Son and Co; 100 bales twist, S J Abraham

Lindisfarne s—275 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 300 bales twist, J A Wadia; 150 bales twist, C H Tata

FOR SHANGAI.

Lindisfarne s—600 bales twist H Pesionjee,

Gisela s—100 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

Hosetta s—300 bales twist S Motilal; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lindisfarne s—200 bales cotton, S S Moodeliar and Co; 8 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,109 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lindisfarne s—6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 13.

10 p.m.	870

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

6 a.m.	785
10 a.m.	820
2 p.m.	837
6 p.m.	799

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mutual Provident Society, Hammum Street, 3 p.m.
E. and A. I. Association, Social Gathering, Cathedral Boys' School, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club Competition.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, 8-30 p.m.
Music at Parel, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Islam C. C.
R. I. M. *vs.* Parsee Gymkhana.
Ralli Brothers *vs.* Colaba Garrison.
Telegraph *vs.* Parel Gymkhana.
Ordnance *vs.* Army and Navy C. Stores.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Golden Fleece and the steamer Mikado left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Asia entered the dock yesterday.

B. V. A. A. C.—The cricket match with the Hindu Gymkhana having been cancelled, a scratch match will be played, to-day, on the B. V. A. A. C. ground, at 2-30 p. m. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

A BRIDEGROOM LEFT LAMENTING.—Latiff Hassoo, residing at Khoja Street, has reported to the police that his wife, named Noorbee, aged twenty years, to whom he was married only three days ago, has left him, taking with her ornaments, of the value of Rs. 99.

A DISHONEST BOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Bala Dowji, a punkah-boy, to a month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing five rupees from the pocket of C. Worman, an assistant to Messrs. Hoar and Co.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients attending the Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary, during the last month, was 1,690, of which 503 were new admissions, consisting of 215 males, 132 females, and 156 children. The average daily attendance was 62·60.

EXCEEDING THE LIMIT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Fazulullah, chief inspector, opium department, charged Balkrishna Narayen with possessing nine tolas of bhang in excess of the quantity allowed by law. Accused pleaded ignorance of law, but this being no excuse, the magistrate sentenced him to a day's nominal imprisonment.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the 7th Hussars. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal, J. Stevenson; backs, G. Walton and L. G. McFarlane (capt.); half-backs, N. Catchpole and J. Allan; and forwards, A. Simpson, F. Simpson, H. J. Eastwood, J. H. Langton, and A. Brown.

ARREST OF A TINDAL.—Isop Ajam Punjnugger, a tindal of the steamer Taif, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, was arrested by Superintendent Jones, by virtue of a warrant, issued against him on the 20th ultimo, by the first-class magistrate of Chorasi, taluka Surat, on charges under Sections 494 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code, and was bailed out to appear before the magistrate, on Monday next, as directed in the warrant.

FANCY BAZAAR AT BANDORA HILL.—The Ranwar Children Cross Society's fancy bazaar, which opened last Sunday, had a splendid sale of beautiful toys at moderate prices. Great credit is due to the promoter for the nice arrangement of the toys on the stalls. There will be a great reduction on Sunday. In spite of the rain the total sale was much more than that of the last year. The society was obliged to bring more articles on Thursday.

THE LATE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR INDIA.—We are informed that the corpse of his Excellency Hajee Mirza Hossein Khan, Consul-General for Persia, who died at Bombay, in June last, will be removed from the Persian mosque, opposite the Baboola Tank, to the Carnac Bunder, on Monday next, at 4 p. m., for embarkation on its way to Kerbella, the place of interment. As a mark of respect to the deceased gentleman, a procession, comprising leading members of the Persian, Mahomedan, and Parsee communities, will follow the corpse to the Carnac Bunder.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Football match, Civil *vs.* Military, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a win for the former by a "goal" and single "try" to one "try."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the G. I. P. Railway Band, on the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March....The Arab's Farewell ..... S O Tithe.
Overture...Hermoion ..... S O Griffiths.
Selection...From the Comic Opera Popita ..... W Winterbottom.
Waltz ....Bette Annie ..... Josef Meusslar.
Fantasia...Folk Songs of Italy ..... E Rampezotti.
Galop.....The Planters ..... O Tricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Loard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer R. Corps will perform the following programme at the Railway Institute, Parel, this evening, commencing at 5-30 (weather permitting):—

Quadrille ..... Luida ..... D'Albert.
Overture ..... Elizza e Claudio ..... Mercadante.
Valse ..... Waldteufel Walzer ..... Kuhner.
Selection ..... Attulla ..... Verdi.
Polka ..... Carbani ..... Lenfner.
Galop ..... Bombay Riots ..... C G Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT BANDORA.—The St. Paul's Band, of Bandora, will play the following programme, in the compound of the new Church of Mount Carmel, situated on the east side of Bandora Hill, Chapel Road, opposite the fancy bazaar, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March ..... Seraphim ..... W Clark.
Overture ..... Semalla ..... H Saxman.
Valse ..... Light and Shade ..... H Round.
Selection ..... Songs of England ..... Scholes.
Lancers ..... Dulce Pile ..... Waldteufel.
Fantasia ..... La Sirenne ..... Auber.
Polka ..... Dorette ..... E Newton.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Noor Mahomed Vazier, a Mahomedan was charged with theft in respect of several pairs of boots and shoes, valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Govind Kundlic. At three o'clock, yesterday morning, accused broke open complainant's shop, at Mazagon, and was making away with the stolen property towards Duncan Road, when a police sepoy on duty there arrested him on suspicion. Accused in defence stated that the property in question was purchased from complainant, at 4 o'clock that morning, but there was no witness to the transaction. The magistrate sentenced accused to nine months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Magalhaes, assistant to the attorney to the Crown, has arrived, and taken charge of his post.—The Government Council now assembles thrice a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.—Mr. Feliur is coming from Portugal as Commandant of the police force.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been given larger powers and more freedom of action in administrative matters than his predecessors. He is accompanied by his son, who will occupy some higher post.—At the great annual fair of *Terta*, at Naroa, the attendance of traders was below the ordinary number owing to heavy tax from the Municipality of Sanquelim.—An old woman, of insane mind, committed suicide by throwing herself in a well at Ribandar. The speculators of mutual aid societies had admitted her in several institutions so as to get a bonus each time. Let such suicide forfeits all claims for bonus according to the rules of many of these institutions they will receive nothing.—It is stated that Mr. Abel Pinto is coming as Chief Justice in place of Mr. Pocas Falcao.—There are two political parties known as Regenerador and Progressist; but a third one will be added, though under what denomination is not known.—Colonel D. J. Lobato de Faria has been appointed promoter of the Supreme Military Council of Justice.—The Vice-President Mr. Taborda, and the Chief Secretary has been authorised to close the session of the Provincial General Council for the current year.—The receipts of the abkari department for the month of June amounted to Rs. 36,368.—On the 27th August a dacoity was committed in the village of Carrem by an armed gang of over thirty persons. Shots were fired in every direction to prevent people giving help. Particulars as to the amount of the property taken away are not reported.—A committee has been appointed to examine and ascertain the funds of the confraternities in the province of Pernem. *Patria* brings to light how an increase of Rs. 8,000 has been brought about in the budget expenditure in the abkari department. An estimate of revenue and expenditure in the above department has been sent to Portugal. The finance budget was made to change the receipts to a higher figure, and sanction to an increased expenditure was obtained. It is a fact that the revenue is gradually decreasing owing to repressive measures. Instead of Rs. 50,000 per month only Rs. 36,000 has been received in June which is insufficient to meet Rs. 6,00,000 yearly interest to the railway company. The telegram published in the columns a few days ago regarding the arbitrary act of the Administrator Gomes da Costa in regard to the editors of *Vinte e um de Setembro* may be explained as follows: The journal in question stated that Mrs. Hobbehe, the sister of Mr. Gomes da Costa, received a first class passage from the public treasury, and was taken by the ex-Governor-General as his servant in a second-class passage. The paragraph appeared after Mrs. Hobbehe left for Portugal. Mr. Gomes da Costa indignant at the columny, proceeded to find out the writer of the paragraph and settle accounts with him. He was made to go from one place to another and finally was asked to come judicially. Mr. Gomes da Costa went as a private individual and not as an administrator, to the writer of the paragraph.—The School of Arts and Industry has been opened in the building lately occupied by the Public Works Department.—The newly appointed members Colonels Luis Carneiro and Joao de Mello Sampaio of the Provincial Council, were sworn in on the 5th instant.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke, &c. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

POOR HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I make use of your paper for the purpose of bringing before the wealthy classes of the Hindu community as prominently, but as briefly as I can, many a woe and suffering of their poor brethren, and the paramount necessity of taking some immediate steps for emancipating them from their miserable condition, and of doing some charitable deeds that would improve their moral, social, physical, and material state of life, and thus supply some of their most urgent wants and needs? It has been said on many an occasion, and with some truth no doubt, that the leaders of the Hindu community are not alive to the great and manifold responsibilities lying on their shoulders regarding their caste-men, and to the duties of vital importance that they owe towards their people and their country. It has also been asserted many times and on many places that the rich and wealthy Hindus are not so anxious to furnish the various wants of their caste-men as they ought to, and are not so liberal in spending a part of their vast fortunes in bettering the position of their poor brethren by establishing various charitable institutions, as they ought to (and this letter of mine may be considered by the general public as a mere repetition of the same), but the recent munificent and princely offer of seven-and-a-half lakhs of rupees by that most benevolent and generous-hearted lady, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, for a public hall and a free library, as well as the founding of an orphanage for the poor boys of his community by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim at the cost of a lakh of rupees, and such other charitable acts of wealthy leaders of other communities tempt me to address you these lines in the hope that if the Hindu *shethias* are approached, and aroused from their state of lethargy, and stimulated to follow the noble and laudable example of the heads of other communities by way of frequent correspondence and discussion on the subject in English and Vernacular papers, a day might dawn, when we may expect, some of them at least, to realize the greatest necessity of loosening the strings of their purses for the benefit of their community. But, allow me to refute at once, and contradict most flatly, those who allege that the Hindu community is devoid of any charitable and generous instinct, for I can point out to innumerable ways in which Hindus spend their vast sums of money, such as the visiting and maintaining of holy shrines, the feeding of thousands of Brahmins, the distribution of alms amongst hundreds of *sadhus*, the building of temples, dharamshalas, and sadavarts, the presents of large sums of money towards various religious institutions, and the expending of thousands of rupees on the occasion of marriages, &c. It is some of those various ways in which their monies are expended that are to be found fault with, and not their general instinct for charity, and even then it is their stern faith in their religion and their numerous customs by which they are prompted to let their charity flow in those directions. If they are only persuaded to realise the fact that a portion of their money spent in the above-mentioned ways can be employed with great advantage to their own fellow-brethren, if they are made to believe that the greatest good of a community consists in studying its immediate necessities and in taking the requisite steps to supply them, if they are taught to care more for the welfare of their respective castes and to know that the principles of liberality in the proper path and of co-operation are some of the real means of raising their caste-men from their fallen position and of improving their present deplorable state, they would, I daresay, do something in that direction.

Now, let me then state most emphatically that the Hindu community is sorely in need of a few most important charitable and educational institutions, not alluding to others of minor utility—and it is now really high time for its wealthy leaders to undertake the task of providing the same forthwith, without which it can never hope to take its place side by side with other advanced communities. First and foremost then, there lies the grandest necessity of founding orphanages for the orphans of the different castes. It is indeed a pity that not a single section of this great community can boast of having for it such a useful and most desirable institution. I would, for a while, draw the attention of your readers to the woeful picture that is presented to one who cares to visit some of those densely-populated and filthy streets where those poverty-stricken orphans, without any fixed guardian, loiter here and there, and wander from door-to-door for begging of alms and other barest necessaries of life. Being clad in torn and ragged clothes, having no fixed place of abode, and being without any means to earn their bread, they grow up as uneducated, ignorant, stupid men, only to fall sometimes into wicked company to contract evil habits, to learn the nasty ways of cheating and stealing, and, lastly, to lead the lives of rogues and vagabonds, and to be reckoned as a disgrace to Society. Some of them even die for want of proper nourishment to their enfeebled bodies, and thus are lost some lives, which, if taken care of, might have turned out most valuable to the whole nation and country. When we think of such a sad and heart-rending picture, it really moves the heart of even the most obdurate person, and it is natural that even some may shed tears over it, and deplore that the wealthy heads of the numerous castes of the great community quietly gaze such a sorrowful state of affairs without doing anything to improve the same. Thus the Hindu orphanages founded on the economical principle for the orphans of each respective caste, would be certainly of great blessing to those poor wandering creatures, and would be the means of raising the general status of the whole community, and would do an incalculable amount of benefit to the generations to come, and I for one, cannot see why a beginning should not be made in the matter by the rich heads of numerous castes with the help of other wealthy men. Another and equally desirable want is that of a boarding school for the poor boys. That education of the masses is the only real salvation of the community from the degraded position into which it has fallen, and the true way for the regeneration of the whole land, is a fact admitted on almost all hands. In fact, the greater the spread of education in a community the better would it be for its moral and social life. Imagine to your mind the terrible hardships and sufferings that a number of unfortunate young girls have to bear during their lives on account of their being wedded to uneducated and cruel husbands, who in the absence of any means to mould their character and educate them properly, remain ignorant, contract dirty habits and evil practices, and thus become the means of harass and annoyance to their families. By this, I do not mean to say that all the educated persons are without any of the defects alluded to, but I hope none will take offence when I declare that an educated husband is by all means expected to be far superior to an uneducated one, and there are many rich parents, who always feel anxious to get their nicely-brought-up daughters married to educated young men, but when they do not find any such, they are under the painful necessity of giving them away to any of their caste-men, as they cannot keep them unmarried for a long time according to their customs and usages, and the consequence is miserable husbands even if they wait, then you may imagine, as I speak from personal observation, the horrible stories of grief and sorrow that they have to hear from their poor daughters, and the incessant quarrels and strifes that follow, bringing bitter pain to themselves and to their girls, ending sometimes in continued illness, and death of the latter. It is then, that the parents feel most bitterly the want of good, educated, enlightened and liberal-minded young men amongst them, and it is then that they weep woefully for the sake of their dear children and curse their lives. With all these, they will not strive to supply the remedy that lies in their own hands, but will simply blame the stars of their girls. It is this that strikes as dreadful, and one feels a thrill of wonder and surprise at their strange conduct. Next, there is that standing reproach on the Hindu leaders for their carelessness in making a sincere effort to organize and establish a decent and splendid school for the education of Hindu girls. In this capital of Western India, there is not a single efficient first-class school for Hindu girls, to which we can point out with pride as an institution that can give real sound education to our daughters in order to make them in future good wives, loving mothers, and excellent women for domestic life. What an enormous good would it do to the generations to follow, if such a valuable instrument would be in raising the moral and social love of the community if there exist an institution which can instil into the tender minds of young girls the noble principles of pure love, strict honesty, duty towards their husbands and parents, household economy, and hundreds of other petty but important qualities that can tend to make them sound accomplished young women. Then, again, we find that there are hundreds of poor people who suffer, from numerous sorts of of ailments, and drag on the lives of misery owing to the want of good airy dwelling-houses, built on sanitary principles, and on account of the great need of big handsome sanitariums erected in the healthy suburbs of the city. No doubt, a handsome beginning has been already made in the establishment of sanitariums by some of the leaders as Mr. Furjiwan das Madhowdas, and others, but many more are still required to meet the growing demands of the people, and it is doubtless incumbent upon other rich *shethias* to come out for the purpose, and bless their castemen with such health-giving resorts, which can bring sound health to many a sick person, and happiness to many a family. The usefulness of cheap dwelling-houses for the extremely poor amongst each caste can never be doubted as they would give free air and light to those who are forced by adverse circumstances to inhabit the narrow filthy lanes, and huddle up themselves together in dark rooms calculated to do great harm to their health, resulting in the breakdown and premature decay of their constitution. The establishment of high-class homes for destitute widows to be conducted under the immediate supervision of respectable ladies and gentlemen, and with strict neutrality to the advocacy of any religion, of foundling hospitals for unfortunate new-born babies, of large funds for the infirm and disabled, and of various other kindred institutions is greatly to be wished for, and I trust that the Hindu *shethias* who possess immense wealth, will not now be slow in following the laudable examples of the generous-hearted heads of our Parsee community, and will not now hang back, but come forward are long as the relief of their poor brethren by making a beginning in the above-mentioned manner, and thus perpetuate their names as benefactors of their people. I can point out to a score of our Hindu wealthies who can lay aside large sums of money if they will, and provide their community with the requisite necessities. It is certainly most creditable to Mrs. N. M. Petit to offer at a single stroke the most splendid and princely sum of seven-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, and I appeal through the medium of your columns to our Hindu millionaires to try to do something by way of imitating to a certain extent her most praiseworthy step, first, by providing the requisite wants of their own people (as "charity begins at home"), and then by doing catholic charities for the good of all. I know there are amongst men who would part with large sums of money for gaining Government favour and for achieving titles, &c.; but let me remind such men that their names would be better perpetuated, and more nicely handed down to posterity than by a few alphabetical letters affixed to their names, if they give away a portion of their riches for the use of their castemen, and let me assure them that in return for the same they will have thousands of blessings from many a poor home.

In conclusion, permit me to admit unhesitatingly my consciousness of having failed to do full and ample justice to such a vast subject as this, and I really apologies for taking up such a hard work, but I shall be happy if this letter of mine succeeds in inviting discussion and criticism on the subject—whether favourable or unfavourable—from abler persons than myself, and eventually in imposing a few of our wealthies to come forward with their purses for the benefit of their community, and also for the use of others, and thus earn for themselves the everlasting gratitude, not only of their own people, but also of the whole of the general

Sept. 12. PUBLICUS.

RIGHTS OF THE CHAIRMAN AT MUNICIPAL MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see an able and lucid explanation afforded by Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi on a point of order relating to the right or etiquette of the chair, raised by the Hon. Mr. Mehta at the last monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, at which Mr. Dharamsi himself presided, and I confess that, on the general principls involved, I am entirely at one with Mr. Dharamsi, that it is nothing but just and proper, when the chairman at any meeting considers it his duty to sum up and elucidate any matters which may appear to him to be misdescribed or misconstrued, or likely to be so, that he should have the discretionary right to do so, before putting such matters to the vote, and the re-actionary force against the Hon. Mr. Mehta's present contention is pertinently brought out in Mr. Dharamsi's explanatory letter, when regard is had to the fact that, at the meeting in April, 1884, instanced by Mr. Dharamsi, Mr. Mehta, as Chairman, himself replied to a similar objection then raised by Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Peterson, "that he had a right of addressing the Corporation (which he proceeded to do) before laying the proposition before them," and though, by a regular notice of motion, it would seem that in July, 1884, the question was further brought up by Dr. Peterson for discussion, Mr. Mehta (again the Chairman) felt compelled to rule that the power of deciding all points of order and procedure being vested in the Chairman, the motion could not be submitted for the decision of the meeting. Be this as it may, it is a fact that at the time the Justices of the Peace, who were selected by Government from the cream of society and conducted the affairs of the Municipality, it was considered by the Bench (as it should be by the Corporation) a pleasure and a privilege to be addressed by the Chairman in any important matter, and when it is now here laid down in the Act or in the rules that the presiding member is debarred from addressing the Corporation, it is nothing but fair that he should exercise the power to do so, before putting the resolution to the vote.

It is within my knowledge that, not infrequently, some councillors have a habit (perhaps, unknown to themselves) of dropping in late, thus missing the thread of any debate; others, perhaps, do not quite understand the English language in which the debate is carried on; some again drop away, so to speak, over business that may be proceeding, while a good few are carried away may be by the florid rhetoric and plausibility of any able and brilliant speaker, like the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, so that, on the whole, just as any judge, in summing up, is able to make a case clear for a jury, so, likewise, I submit any chairman, especially as he has a casting vote, is justified in using his discretion when any exceptional or important point is concerned, to sum up and elucidate matters, in view to placing intelligently before the Council Board, the plain unvarnished facts and arguments of a case. Reverting again to the time of the Bench of Justices of which lately I had the honour of being a member such able chairmen as the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew Scoble, Q. C., and other members from the flower of the services, always summed up and laid before the meeting the points of any case in an admirably clear and succinct manner, and I do not see why there should be any departure now from the same excellent procedure, which, I submit, should be maintained by the present and any succeeding chairman whom the members themselves may elect.

While on this subject I trust I may be permitted to allude again to the noble offer of Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, which was not accepted by the Corporation, and I sincerely and earnestly hope that that sensible and generous-hearted lady will not withdraw her offer which would be a great loss to the public in general. It is ridiculous to speak of the inability of so important a Corporation as that of the Municipality of Bombay, the first City in India, being unable to afford an annual expenditure of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 (or if capitalised, say, three lakhs of rupees) in maintaining the hall and library, when it can afford to sink, in brick and mortar, comprising the present Municipal Corporation Buildings several lakhs of rupees intending the building, occasionally, to serve the purposes of a public hall, but which, with an

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at he "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan McLeod, 1,614 tons, Captain G Worfolk, sailed yesterday for Bushire in ballast.
THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain E Pickering, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.
THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain H. Tait, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.
THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.
THE Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,552 tons, Captain G Kennewog, cleared yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo and three deck passengers.
THE B I S N Co's s s Kola 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast with a general cargo, Mr and Miss Harris, Mrs Cowlam and child and 138 deck.
THE s s Ethelgonda, 1,726 tons, Captain C Goding, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from New York (17th July) via Red Sea ports, brought a general cargo and 13,493 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Standard Oil Co.
THE Anchor Line s s Aden, 2,322 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co. During the voyage she experienced fresh to moderate monsoon.
THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (12th September) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Broadbent, Mr Rustomjee, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Kirkbride, Mr Gunputrao, Surgn J Mistry, Mr Bhowdin and 164 deck. During the voyage she experienced south-westerly wind from Karachi to Dia Head and varible, thence to Bombay with moderate to heavy rain showers and moderate S W swell.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Sept 12
	Asia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, Aug 18
	H. M. S. Pigeon	Cartwright	Karachi, Sept 11
	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Brownlow	Bushire, Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Mikado (s)	Pickering	Hull via Karachi
	Australia (s)	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	Thames (s)	Seaton	Aden
	Clan MacLeod (s)	Worfolk	Bushire
	Drachenfels (s)	Kennowog	Hamburg via Karachi

The steamer Asia entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Kola, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FIXED.
Courtfield (-), 2105, Sheldrake, for London and Antwerp
Drachenfels (s), 1552, Kennewog, for Hamburg, &c
Iran (s), 2317, Jennings, for Antwerp
Manilla (s), 2383, Parodi, for Genoa
Lindesfarne (s), 1944, Andrew, for Japan
Gisela (s), 2811, Mitts, for Japan, &c
Asia (s), 2322, Laird, for Liverpool
Lady Gordon (s), 316, Whitley, for Colombo
Loch Tay (s), 3112, Lee, for Calcutta
Methley Hall (s), 2132, McQuarrie, for Karachi
UNFIXED.
Assam (s), 1611, Leigh — Nyanza (s), 121, Nacoda
Rhielgonda (s), 1726, Goding
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
R I M S Canning, Holland — R I M S Nancowry, Dunn
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell — R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
Abyssinia ..... Turret-ship
Canning ..... Holland ..... Indian Marine
Investigator ..... Oldham ..... Indian Marine
Elphinstone ..... Mitchell ..... Indian Marine
Magdala ..... Schomberg ..... Turret-ship
Naucorie ..... Indian Marine
Warren Hastings ..... Indian Marine
Pigeon ..... Cartwright ..... Royal Navy
Lawrence ..... Brownlow ..... Indian Marine
STEAMERS EXPECTED.
Peninsular (s), from London with English Mail
Surat (s), from China with China Mail
Imperatrix (s), from Trieste
Afrit a (s), from Hamburg, &c
Headlands (s), from Blyth
Asia (s), from Liverpool, &c
Albion (s), from Newport
Australia (s), from Hamburg
Shat-el-Arab (s), from London, &c
Clan Gordon (s), from Liverpool
Bhopal (s), from Antwerp
Manilla (s), from London
Persia (s), from Liverpool, &c
Gutenfels (s), from Hamburg, &c
Kirby Hall (s), from Liverpool
Wenach Hall (s), from Liverpool
City of Dublin (s), from Liverpool, &c
Clio (s), from Hull
Bombay (s), from Batoum
Kt Templar (s), from Cardiff
Kt Batchelor (-), from Cardiff
Kendal (s), from New York
Ceylon (s), from Cardiff
Rohilla (s), from China
Bormida (s), from China
Wistow Hall (s), from Liverpool
Sheikh (s), from Cardiff
Milverton (ship), from New York
Prince (ship), from New York
Puritan (ship), from New York

KARACHI.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
7	Dwarka s	Tice ..... Bombay
8	Mahanudee s	D Adam ..... Bombay
	Kapurthala s	Robertson ..... Bombay
9	Kilwa s	Gimblett ..... Persian Gulf
10	Transvaal s	Clunie ..... Bombay
	Kola s	Livingstone ..... Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
5	Dumra s	Russell ..... Bombay
6	Kurrachee s	Inch ..... Hull
8	Dwarka s	Tice ..... Bombay
	Mahanudee s	D Adam ..... Bombay
10	Kilwa s	Gimblett ..... Bombay
11	Kapurthala s	Robertson ..... Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
S.S. Feronia, Butterwick, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said, for orders
" Transvaal, Clunie, Ralli Brothers, for Havre

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.
(FROM 4TH TO 10TH SEPTEMBER 1894.)

EXPORTS.
Kola s (Bombay)—8 cwts cotton unpressed, 96 cwts wool unpressed, 1,817 cwts wheat, 1,725 cwts jowarce for transhipment to Aden, 1,112 cwts rice for transhipment to Aden and 300 corges skins
Simla s (Bombay)—218 cwts cotton unpressed, 489 cwts wheat, and 353 cwts jowarce for transhipment to Aden
LeSeyne s (Bombay)—107 cwts cotton unpressed and 306 cwts wheat.
Thyra s (Hamburg)—600 bales cotton, 43,702 cwts rapeseed, &c., 30,403 cwts wheat, and 18,000 cwts bones
Dwarka s(Bombay)—168 cwts wool unpressed and 1,109 corges skins.
Europa s (Antwerp)—39,100 cwts wheat.
Ataka s (Marseilles)—33 bales cotton, 30,997 cwts rapeseed, &c., 25,18 cwts gingelly seed, 15,910 cwts wheat and 324 corges hides.
Karachi s—(Hull)—8,1,22) cwt wheat, and 20,000 cwts bones

IMPORTS.
Rydal Hall s (Liverpool)—375 pieces prints (foreign)
City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—180 pieces white goods (foreign) and 129 pieces prints (foreign)
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—1,493 pieces white goods (foreign).
Pemba s (Bombay)—199 pieces prints (foreign)
City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool via Bombay)—410 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 63 pieces prints (foreign)
Lookseley Hall s (Liverpool)—3,936 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,691 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 7c0 pieces prints (foreign)
Java s (Bombay)—3,041 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 6150 pieces grey goods, (indian), 517 pieces white goods, (foreign), 741 pieces prints (foreign), 3,300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns (indian)
Dwarka s (Bombay)—685 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 6,615 pieces grey goods, (indian), 2878 pieces white goods, foreign), 771 pieces prints (foreign) 65 pieces prints (indian) 1,700 lbs. grey yarns, (indian), 300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 600 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, (indian) and 10 cwts copper
Europa s (Hamburg and Antwerp) via (Bombay)—268 pieces prints foreign and 2,400 lbs T Red and dyed yarns foreign
Kola s (Bombay)—2830 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 23,158 pieces grey goods, (indian), 3,522 pieces white goods (foreign) 353 pieces fruits and (foreign), 16 pieces fruits (indian), 37,500 lbs grey yarns, (indians), 1,920 lbs T Red and deydyarns, (indian), 103 cwts copper, and 7 cwts yellow metal.
Mahahadi s (Bombay)—390 pieces grey goods, (foreign)—4,568 pieces grey goods (indian), 1,721 pieces white goods (foreign), 674 pieces prints (foreign), 1,900 lbs grey yarns, (indian), and 800 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns (indian).
Assyria s (Bombay)—480 pieces grey goods (foreign), 890 pieces grey goods (indian), 4,750 pieces white goods, (foreign), 831 pieces fruits (foreign), and 600 lbs grey yarns (indian).
Dumra s (Bombay)—5,417 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13,438 pieces grey goods (indian), 5,707 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,781 pieces prints (foreign), 200 pieces prints (indian), 500 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 33,500 lbs grey yarns, (indian), 2,300 lbs T tied and deyed yarns, (foreign) and 1,300 lbs T Red and dyed yarns, (indian).

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... Sept. 15th, 9h. 12·8m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... " 22nd, 5h. 23·4m. p.m.
New Moon ..... " 29th, 10h. 35·3m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 15	Cricket: R. I. M. vs. Parsee Gymkhana; Ralli Brothers vs. Colaba Garrison; Telegraph vs. Parel Gymkhana; Ordnance vs. Army and Navy C. Stores; Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam; B. V. A. vs. Hindoo Gymkhana. Bombay Rifle Club Competition. Mutual Provident Society Meeting, 3 p.m. E. and A. T. Association Social Gathering, Cathedral Boys' School, 8-30 p.m. English Mail expected per s. s. Peninsular."	5 48	6 2	11 33m 11 49s	5 8m 5 32s
Sun. 16	17th Sunday after Trinity. Parsee New Year's Day.	5 48	6 2	11 58m	5 39m 5 53s
Mon. 17	Association Football Tournament, Rover's Club. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 48	6 1	0 20m 0 25s	6 9m 6 25s
Tues. 18	Kemp and Co. Meeting, 5 p.m. Khatau Makonji S. and W. Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Sale of Bhuloshwar Markets, 4 p.m. Association Football Tournament. Bombay Underwriters' Association Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 48	6 0	0 56m 0 55s	6 38m 6 53s
Wed. 19	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m. Football Tournament.	5 48	5 59	1 34m 1 27s	7 8m 7 22s
Thur. 20	Football Tournament.	5 49	5 58	2 15m 2 2s	7 41m 7 54s
Fri. 21	Cricket; R. I. M. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. Raikes' XI vs. B. H. S. A.'s XI; Bombay vs. Poona (return).	5 49	5 57	3 4m 2 42s	8 21m 8 38s

* Left Aden at 8 a.m. on Monday.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reported Consols unchanged, at 102⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 110⅛. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher, at £58 1/8. The price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d. per oz., say to 29 3/8d.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 63¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-16d. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £48 16s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 104½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·19¼.

The plethora of Gold in the Bank of England continues; and the Bank's Returns for the week ending on Wednesday showed an increase of one per cent. in the Reserve, making it stand at 71 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent., and the market rates of discount at ¼ per cent., on short London Bills, and ⅞ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool declined yesterday 1-32d., to 3 27-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were partially 1-64d. per lb. lower in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 3 47-64d. for September deliveries, and 3 23-32d. for January-February. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, 6 7/8d. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but October Futures were 4 points higher, at 6·78 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 12,000 bales; and the figures for the first arrivals of the new season crop now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts	12,000	6,000	11,300
Five days' do.	64,000	40,000	71,600
Since 1st September	...	...	...

A moderate business has been done in Cotton here to-day, the holidays notwithstanding, the purchases summing up 2,100 bales. Of those, Exporters have taken 300 bales each of Dhollera, at Rs. 170; and Dharwar, at Rs. 181; and 100 Western, at Rs. 165; the balance of 1,450 bales bought by the Mills consisting of 500 Bhownugger, at Rs. 164-80; 250 Julgaum at Rs. 150-60; 200 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 184; and 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 163; Bijapur, at Rs. 165; Salpatia, at Rs. 172; and Dhollera, at Rs. 175 per candy; the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market, with only a small export business passing, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, and on the previous basis of rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	107 bales.
Wheat	10,090 cwt.
Linseed	2,248 "
Rapeseed	2,395 "
Castorseed	622 "
Rice	2,275 "

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Reates	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 1-8
Bar Silver	29 3-8

Total bullion, £39,900,000, increase, £100,000; public deposits, £4,000,000, decrease, £400,000; other deposits, £39,900,000, increase, £500,000; other securities, £19,600,000, increase, £200,000; notes and gold, £31,100,000, increase, £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 17 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkh, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Wenach Hall left here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe to Bombay, left this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia left here for Aden at 4-90 p.m., yesterday; and the steamer Pekin at 4 o'clock.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Surat left here at 2 p.m., to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on Tuesday morning, at 7 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 16.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Missa Celestis—Hymns 197, 555 and 242.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 277, 353 and 215. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Sinnper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
Service in the John Connan High School.
4-30 p.m.—Sabbath School.
Hymns 212, 257 and 285.
Psalm, 89 15 to 18 vs.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 279, 217 and 231.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 238, 178, pt. 1, and 305.

HOLY TRINITY C

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE SOUTHERN COREANS IN REVOLT.

JAPANESE ADVANCE PREVENTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

News has reached here that the whole of Southern Corea has revolted against the Japanese.

Two thousand Japanese from Fusan after landing attempted to march to Seoul, but the Coreans prevent their advance and only eight hundred Japanese succeeded in getting back to Fusan.

THE CHIEF OF THE ANNAM BLACK FLAG.

TIENTSIN, SEPT. 14.

Liu Yung Fu, the chief of the Annam Black Flag, has been ordered by the Tsung-li-Yamen to proceed to Formosa, as the Assistant Imperial War Commissioner.

CHINESE INCITING THE BRITISH SOLDIERS TO JOIN THEIR SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 14.

Chinese agents here are inciting the British soldiers by offering tempting rewards to join the Chinese service.

Major-General Baker, the Commander of the Forces of the Colony, has issued an Order warning his men of the consequences they will suffer for attempting to do so.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT.

THE BARING LIABILITIES.

A REDUCED DIVIDEND.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England held to-day, Mr. David Powell, the Governor, announced that the Baring liabilities have been reduced below £2,500,000, and he is now convinced that the guarantors will suffer no loss.

The Bank has declared a dividend for the half-year, ending 31st August last, at the rate of £4 *per cent.*, instead of £5, mainly owing to the cheapness of money.

THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The transport Victoria left Southampton, for Bombay, to-day, with the 4th Dragoon Guards and drafts on board.

NEW BRITISH RESIDENT AT CASHMERE.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, I. C. S., the Revenue Commissioner in Beluchistan and formerly the Political Agent at Quetta, at present on leave in England, has been appointed to succeed Lt.-Col. D. W. K. Barr as British Resident at Cashmere.

Mr. Barnes will reach India in time for the Viceroy's Durbar at Lahore.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

M. DE VILERS WILL YIELD NOTHING.

PARIS, SEPT. 13.

M. Le Myre de Vilers starts on his mission to Madagascar to-morrow.

To a correspondent who interviewed him to-day he said that he hoped a peaceful settlement of the questions, which have arisen between France and the Malagasey Government, will result from his mission; but, he said, on his part he would yield nothing to the Hovas.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Aden, at midnight, yesterday.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Colonel Gracey has taken over charge as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.

REVISION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS TIME-TABLES.

The general revision of the railways time-tables has now been sanctioned by the Government of India, although the scheme will not come into force for some time.

THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

A review on the working of the Indian mints has been published. The following are the chief extracts:—The repealing of the law allowing private persons to tender silver to the mints for coinage affected all the operations of the year, and vitiates any comparison with the result of other years. The imports of gold were very much larger than those of last year. No gold was coined in either the Calcutta or the Bombay mints. The net imports of silver exceeded those of last year by an enormous extent, although the mints were closed to the coinage of silver for the public before the end of the first quarter. The coinage of silver in the Bombay and the Calcutta mints was only about 38 per cent. of that of the previous year. The large coinage of silver is due to the fact that the quantity imported by the Exchange Banks, subsequent to the closure of the mints, was accepted by the Government on special terms, and was used for coinage. There is a decrease in the number of copper coins coined, owing to no coinage having been executed for other Governments in both the mints. The net results show a large profit. Full particulars are published concerning the working of the assay offices.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

To-day's financial statement shows a very great increase; but so many lakhs have been deposited since yesterday, being so near the 17th September, that the exact figures are not yet available.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant A. Annesley has been appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Captains A. Williams, Ravenshaw, and Kennedy; Lieutenant Winter, and Surgeon-Captain Roberts, for one year each.

The following Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Colonel W. Lawrence, till July, 1895; Colonel Campbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, for one year; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, for six months.

Colonel W. Parker has been permitted to reside out of India.

Lieutenant E. White, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg has been appointed to be Brigade-Surgeon, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Wright, retired.

Military Works Department—To be Superintending Engineers—Majors D'Aguilar and Lloyd.

Indian Marine—Sub-Lieutenants Shearme and Gardner have been appointed Assistant Surveyors.

The following Officers of the Military Accounts Department receive promotion:—Majors Leary and Fordyce; Captains Prior and Richardson; Lieutenants Marlow, Harrison, and Henderson; and in the Military Works Department—Lieutenants Farewell, Greenstreet, West, Griffith, Hingston, Turner, Craven, Nanton, and Scott.

Indian Marine—Lieutenant P. Downes has been appointed Commander.

THE DELHI-BHATINDA-BAHAWALPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

The Secretary of State has invited offers from private capitalists for the construction of the Delhi-Bhatinda-Bahawalpur Railway.

THE TELEGRAPH CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

A telegraph line, in connection with the recent Convention between England and China will start from Nampoung, north-east of Bhamo, the wire being carried to Momein, in Chinese territory, a distance of between sixty and seventy miles.

PROMOTION RULES OF STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

The *Pioneer* hears from home that the authorities have made certain definite proposals regarding the grievances of Staff Corps officers in the matter of promotion as compared with officers in British service. These are that Majors commanding regiments should receive the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captains Second-in-Command that of Major. No increase of pay would follow such promotion.

THE FLOOD AT LUCKNOW.

The Lucknow flood is slowly subsiding. The Club has fifteen inches of water on the ground floor. Court-houses are also flooded, while communication with the Bank of Bengal is only passable by boat. The lower parts of the city are in a deplorable state.

THE RIOT IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

All last night the city was quiet. At midnight the Lancers were patrolling the streets in small groups, the armed police were placed at intervals in front of the mosque, near the Darowla Bridge, and the body of armed police were drawn up. To-day, the city presents a curious spectacle for a large busy place like Poona. All the shops were closed, and the streets practically deserted. The Hindus have taken refuge in various temples, with fastened doors; and the Mahomedans principally stopped away in a similar fashion in the masjids. Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, and Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, with some armed men of police sowars, were marching about the streets, assuring the inhabitants of the quiet state of the city. All confidence appears to have been lost. This afternoon Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Deshpande with the police were persuading the Hindus through their closed doors to come out of the great temple of Someshwar, in the Aditwar Peit. After some time the door was opened, and Mr. Deshpande assured the Hindus of their safe conduct to their houses, and asked them to leave. Few did so under police escort. Both the Hindus and the Mahomedans appear to be avoiding contact to-day. The excitement was nevertheless intense. Mr. Plunkett had all the rioters brought before him to-day, refusing bail, pending further inquiries, as to who were concerned in the death of the Mahomedan. Eighteen people are now in custody. A few who were accused of throwing stones, etc., were yesterday admitted to bail. Wherever men collect in any number they are dispersed by the police at once. Major Macpherson has dispensed with the Lancers, thinking that this action of his might tend to restore confidence.

Some rows have been occurring in different parts of the city in the afternoon. In the evening some Brahmin clerks were badly beaten near the Panch Howds. In the evening the feeling generally was slightly better. It appears that the shops were opened to-night in some quarters. The military have been removed.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Feeling of unrest continues. Some Brahmin clerks were threatened by the Mahomedans in the morning while going to office and were actually attacked when returning in the evening. Three were wounded. Solitary Hindus, passing through Mahomedan quarters are freely attacked. Apprehensions about the Someshwar temple being attacked are entertained.

MILITARY POINT TO POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The Point to Point races were held to-day beyond the Yerrowda lines. The going was good, but the ground was rather rough.

FIRST RACE.—"The Grand Military Point to Point Cup."—Distance.—About 4 miles.

Dr Bull's, I M S g aus g Corinthian, 13st, Owner	1
Col Sheringham's g a g Hermit, 10st 7lbs, Mr Hitchins	dead heat
Capt Grantham's, Poona Horse g a g Cobweb, 10st 7lbs, Capt Murphy	dead heat
Mr West's, 5th Lancers b aus g The Drummer, 13st, Owner	0
Capt Chance's, R A aus g Albemarle, 13st, Mr Stewart	0
Capt Horne's, R H A b aus g Do Weel, 13st, Owner	0
Col Sheringham's c eb g King's Lynn, 13st 7lbs, Mr Beard	0
Capt Poore's, 7th Hussars, b a h Sultrim, 10st 7lbs, Capt Gabb	0

The first race, was a good race, the home run being a fine one. Albemarle won easily, Hermit and Cobweb making a dead-heat for the second place. Time, 10 min. and 27 secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Albemarle; 3 to 1 against Corinthian; 4 to 1 against Drummer; 5 to 1 against Do Weel and Cobweb; 6 to 1 against Hermit; and 10 to 1 against the others.

SECOND RACE.—"The Lilliput Hunt Cup."—Distance.—2½ miles.

Mr Singer's b a p Redcoat, 11st 3lbs, Mr Homming	1
Capt Murphy's ch a p Hamish, 11st 7lbs, Owner	2
Dr Bull's br g Warbler, 8st 13lbs, Mr Rottie	3
Mr Singer's b a p Admiral, 11st 3lbs, Mr Bolleau	0
Mr Brent's g a p Chaban, 10st 6lbs, Mr Benwell	0

In the second race Warbler forged ahead whilst coming home but showed temper on the crowd and stopped suddenly. He started again and passed Redcoat who had headed him but stopped again before reaching the winning post. Redcoat won by a length and-a-half.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Hamish; 2 to 1 against Warbler; 3 to 1 against Admiral; 4 to 1 against Redcoat; and 6 to 1 against Chaban.

THIRD RACE.—"The Hunt Cup."—Distance.—About 4 miles.

Mr N Symons' g aust g Woodsnipe, 13st 7lbs, Mr Stewart	1
Capt Gabb's b a h Sowar, 11st, Owner	2
Mr Brent's ch a h Visitor, 11st, Mr Benwell	3
Mr Townsend's b aust g Merry Andrew, 13st 7lbs, Mr Daunt	0
Dr Bull's b aust m Maid of Honor, 12st, Owner	0
Capt Upperton's b a g Punch, 11st, Owner	0

Maid-of-Honor led for a mile. Woodsnipe overtook her and won comfortably. A good third. Time, 18 min. and 25 secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 on Woodsnipe; 4 to 1 against Maid-of-Honor; 5 to 1 against Sowar; and 8 to 1 against others.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to re-appoint Ensibdar Major Raojirao Sawant Bahadur, 1st Bombay Lancers, Native Aide-de-Camp on his Excellency's personal staff from 1st October to 1st April.

With reference to Army Order No. 288, dated 15th June, 1894, Lieutenant Close, Royal Engineers, on sub-marine mining duty, Karchi, is directed to return to Bombay on relief by Lieutenant Weekes.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Sergeant-Major Humphreys, 7th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England to join the 6th Dragoons into which regiment he has been promoted as Quarter-Master with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Montgomery, 65th Field Battery, to remain in England, from 10th August to 9th October, on medical certificate.

The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extension of leave of absence:—Military Works Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Broadbent, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, for twenty-three days, on privilege leave, from 1st October, or any date of his availing himself of the same. 1st Leinster Regiment—Lieutenant Magee, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The fourth Industrial Conference opened to-day, at Hirabaug. A large number, including two hundred delegates, were present. More are expected by to-morrow. The Hon. Mr. Runchorlal was elected president. His opening speech on the industrial prospects of India was well received. The chairman thought that the only way to improve the finances of India was to encourage native industries, and buy less from Europe. He pointed out many instances where improvements could be made. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

THE RANGOON CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 14.

The jury at the Sessions, to-day, acquitted the accused in a robery case without hearing the defence. Mr. Fox, Government advocate, asked for an expression of opinion from the jury as to whether they thought the case had been concocted by the police. The foreman said that the jury were unanimously of the opinion. Mr. Fox then intimated that he would propose to the local Government to send for the case, and, if so instructed, would apply for sanction to prosecute all concerned—the witnesses for perjury and the police officers Maung Poni and Inspector Pakiri with abetting them. The Recorder said the matter was a serious one, and ought not to remain where it was.

NASSICK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

THE annual meeting of the Royal Western India Golf Club commenced on Monday afternoon with a driving competition, which was won by Mr. T. B. Fry with the best drive of 231 yards. Tuesday morning's handicap was won by Mr. C. C. Renton with a nett score of 90, six strokes off for the handicap. Mr. Stiven was second with 96 from scratch. The allied pairs was won by Miss Humphrey and Mr. Westropp, Mrs. Unwin and Surgeon-Major Clarkson being second. Heavy rain fell on Saturday and Sunday, but the ground is still very hard. The weather is very fine now. The number of visitors is small compared with the last five years. Several fairly good rounds were made on Tuesday morning, Mr. Renton's 45 being the best.

MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER PIGEON, under the command of Captain M. G. Cartwright, arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Karachi. Leaving Bombay, in May last, the steamer proceeded to the Persian Gulf, and in June went to Karachi, where she has since remained. After lying in harbour here for about ten days, the Pigeon will proceed to Colombo. She had a fine passage. H. M. S. Lapwing is expected here shortly from Seychelles, and H. M. S. Assaye, Plassy, and Tenasserim from Karachi early in October.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, under the command of Captain R. D. C. Brownlow, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Bushire, which port she left on the 6th instant, calling at Karachi *en route*. Since leaving this city in February last, she has been in the Persian Gulf cruising about. The vessel has come to Bombay for repairs, and is expected to remain here for about two months. During April and May she was doing cabling work, pending the complete repair of the I. G. T. Steamer Patrick Stewart. Fine weather was experienced throughout the passage.

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.

IT is not given to every one to be beautiful—that is, perfectly formed and perfectly healthy. But to make the most of our looks is an art, which we all may study, though we may not all approve of the lengths to which adepts in the business of making "beautiful for ever" carry their practice. In this week's edition of a woman's paper, which goes in for being the female "guide, philosopher, and friend" there is an interview with a Parisian lady beautifier, which reveals secrets hitherto hidden in the heart of women. It describes the ways of society artificers in face-making-up, and tells of the various philtres and pigments that transform the earthy anæmic skin to the tint of the pale blush rosebud, and make the overblown puny complexion fair and fragile as the lily.

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The system of making "beautiful for ever," according to the new witchcraft of Madame Anonyme who hides her name for fear of discovering to a curious public her connection with her smart Society clients, is not very mysterious or dreadful. There is no gathering of bitter herbs under the full moon in a lonely churchyard; no weird incantations under wayside gallows, or over suicides' graves at the cross-roads. Madame Anonyme's art is in the application of her materials, rather than in the virtue of the materials themselves. She tints the cheek, touches up the eyebrows, darkens the lashes, makes the eyes luminous, and sets them in a frame of shadow colour with such consummate skill as to defy suspicion.

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Madame Anonyme is assisted by her daughters in her work—all three being fully engaged from morning till night in correcting Nature's errors of plan and construction. She also gives lessons in the minor mysteries of her art to ladies' maids—fitting them for the task of improving their various mistresses. The average charge for beautification is about a guinea—the payment varying with the *cosmetiques* applied as well as with the extent of repairs necessary. But Madame Anonyme's recipes are not always excessively expensive. For ladies who think that the charm of their appearance will be enhanced artificially she recommends various little dodges. For instance:—Should the eyebrows need touching up to make them a little thicker or darker, the material for improving them is easily procured. Hold a saucer, hollow side down, over a candle or lamp and when the black has gathered on it, take a fine camel's hair brush and touch the eyebrows carefully. The same will do for the lashes. To improve the colour of the lips, wet them with *Eau de Cologne*, and when dry touch them with a little cold cream or tip salve. Beetroot juice is an excellent and innocuous substitute for rouge. A rather thick camel's hair brush should be used to apply it to the cheeks. When quite dry, it may be toned down with chamois leather and softened at the edges—a dust of powder giving the desired bloom at the finish.

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The biped woman, whose case is now so much discussed, has found a strong supporter for her costume in Mrs. Fenwick-Miller, who declares that if the so-called rational dress were forbidden by law she would adopt it on purpose to defy authority. Mrs. Fenwick-Miller speaks with full consciousness of what resisting the law would mean. She is a lady of steady age, the wife of a professional man, the mother of many children, and a journalist of much ability and distinction. She has nothing to gain by her revolutionary ideas on dress—she has no need for self-advertisement, &c., she is past the age when the desire of attracting attention by making herself a conspicuous figure might tempt her to exchange skirts for small clothes. Her advocacy of divided skirts or knickerbockers for women engaged in active exercise should carry weight, as it comes from a person of acknowledged good sense and entire disinterestedness.

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Talking of knickerbockered women leads naturally to petticoated men, one of whom has been lately discovered at Treschalet in the Alpine district. If his story had not a parallel in most people's experience, it would be considered incredible. It appears that when he was born the parents, for some unknown reason, registered him as a girl under the name of Laura Bernard. The earlier years of his life were spent in a convent school, on leaving which he studied a cure for stammering, and subsequently founded an establishment for the development of his system. This was so successful that in a few years he had amassed a sum of forty thousand francs, which decided him to study medicine. For this purpose the young person, who was in appearance distinctly feminine, with no sign of whiskers or moustaches, entered the Grenoble School of Medicine as a medical student. In every way he comported himself as a young lady and seemed quite at ease in the character he assumed. The only thing that might have betrayed him, perhaps, was a slight suspicion of the masculine in his voice. This however was scarcely sufficient to attract special notice. There are coarse-lunged women as well as piping-voiced men, so in the society of the young girls with whom he associated he was unsuspected and might have remained so, but that he fell in love with one of his girl friends, and in order to woo and wed her, declared his sex. He has now been married some weeks—furthermore his name has been registered for military service in 1895—purchasing the privilege of emancipation from petticoats with the surrender of his women's rights.

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The Dublin *Evening Herald*, on the authority of the late Alfred Swayne Taylor, publishes a similar, but still more romantic, story. It is the converse of Monsieur Laure Bernard's experiences, inasmuch as the hero, as for convenience he must be called, was a boy who as James Barry took his M.D. degree in Edinburgh, and then became an army surgeon. This young person served in all parts of the globe with great distinction and finally retired on full pension. He was of small stature, had a rather high voice and an effeminate air, abhorred strong meat and drink, but was suddon and quick in quarrel and fought a duel at the Cape. There were suspicions about—outside the Medical Board; but these suspicions did not point to the truth. The truth was only found out on the doctor's death in 1865 at the age of eighty years, when a post-mortem examination was held in contravention of the wishes of the subject, who had expressly forbidden such an investigation. But Science has no respect for persons, and the truth that James Barry, M. D., Inspector of Hospitals, had so carefully concealed during life was wrested from the silent dead—James Barry, M. D., was a woman.

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Within the last few years Dublin was surprised and shocked by the strange transformation of one of its many young ladies into a man. It was a repeat of the case of Monsieur Laure Bernard. The young person was brought up as a girl, and having completed her education at home with her sisters went to London to study Art as a profession. Some time afterwards she returned home as a young man. It caused a stir at the time—but did not affect the public unpleasantly. Dublin has already so many girls—it could afford to exchange one for a boy.

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It seems a funny thing to have an International Congress meet to discuss what games we shall play. One would think that every nation might be its own arbiter on the respective merits of "Kiss in the Ring" or "Puss in the Corner." But it seems it is not to be so. The Congress will settle all that for us—at least it is proposed that the various points of folk-games, and children's games should be debated at the coming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Pesth. So we may expect as a result the organization everywhere of happy evenings for the grown-ups and middle-aged, which we shall all be expected to support, enthusiastically—dislocating our rusty joints with "tugs-of-war," and numbing our ancient muscles in squatting on the floor to "hunt the slipper."

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The making of a biography of Miss Tucker, the writer of children's stories, and during the later years of her life a worker in the Zenana Missions of India, has been entrusted to Miss Agnes Giberne who is specially competent to fulfil the task. Miss Giberne belongs to a Huguenot family, and is the daughter of a distinguished officer. Besides being the author of several pretty tales for young people she has written some popular hand-books on astronomical subjects. Miss Giberne has spent several years in the district where Miss Tucker lived during the latter end of her life, and thus has had opportunities to collect interesting matter about Miss Tucker's experiences and work in India.

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At the Stockholm Americanists' Congress, Professor Virchow has lectured on ancient Patagonian skulls, imputing the similarity to the skull of the gorilla not to a lower grade of human development, but to degeneracy. At the reception given by the King to the members of the Congress at Castle Drottningholm, the King spoke to Professor Virchow about his lecture, saying: "Your lecture interested me very much, but I don't believe in degeneracy; no; in degeneracy I do not believe."

THE *Kolnische Zeitung* hears from St. Petersburg that there is a great deal of exaggeration in the rumours about the Czar having found threatening letters on his study table from Nihilists who had expected that his Russian Majesty would amnesty numerous political criminals on the occasion of the marriage of the grand Duchess Xenia, and, further, that in consequence of these letters the Russian Court was not present at the magnificent illuminations at Peterhof Park. The Court, it is true, did not appear at those illuminations, and a number of Secret Police and Cossack Guards had been ordered to Peterhof because the French Secret Police had informed the Russian police, a fortnight before, that several of the most dangerous Anarchists had quitted Paris, it was supposed, in order to go by way of Germany to Russia. They were followed by some of the cleverest French Police Agents. The supposition as to the probable destination of these Anarchists seems to have been correct. The French Agents were in Peterhof Park on the day of the wedding, and in the evening kept chiefly in the vicinity of Monplaisir.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUG. 24.

AN American, greatly daring, has undertaken a book on the Art of Writing Short Stories. He chooses to remain anonymous, which is perhaps wisest. The first part of the book, type written, he sends me for inspection. But as he begs me to guard against the premature publication of any part of his work, I cannot tell you anything about its contents, or the way in which he shows how this very charming Art may be taught, if not acquired. Some time ago I incurred the displeasure of certain persons for maintaining that the Art of Fiction was, first of all, one of the Fine Arts; next, that it has its laws and technicalities and its personal limitations, like the Art of Painting; that, indeed, almost every rule or teaching that has been laid down for the guidance of painters can be applied to Fiction; and that the technical portion of the Art can be taught in schools. We have Art Schools all over the country; in every town there is an Art School; a very large proportion of our girls become students at these schools. But we do not, by means of these schools, increase the number of those who possess the Divine gift; we turn out, at the best, a multitude of mediocre artists. Well, these tenth-rate artists have learned how to use their one talent to their own delight. We have also, which is perhaps a greater thing, taught these students what Art means; we have raised the standard of Art all over the country; we crowd the Exhibitions with people who have been taught what good painting should be. In exactly the same way a School of Fiction could never by any amount of teaching create a genius; it could, however, prevent the waste of genius; and since in Fiction, even more than in painting, there is a large demand for work not of the highest order, of which there is not enough to go round, but of the respectable and even the praiseworthy kind, we should send out competitors for public favour—exhibitors in the magazines, which are the public galleries of fiction—trained to make the best use of their abilities; taught how to look for good material and not to waste it; offering work of which the technique, at least, would be beyond reproach. As for young genius, if that school were by great good luck to catch one, we should teach that youth to avoid extravagances, to observe the limits of good sense, and to make his imagination a trained servant instead of a master. When this American sends me the second part of his work, and removes the prohibition to publish, we will confer upon this matter again.

Every year, once a year, someone, author or publisher, lifts up his voice upon the wholesale smuggling of the Tauchnitz books into this country. Yet still the iniquity goes on. Matrons who possess every possible virtue—even those of the Roman matron—except that of respect for law; grave and sober citizens; young men, jealous on the point of honour; maidens of piety and early celebration; even clergymen; perhaps—who knows?—bishops, think nothing of bringing home a few volumes of the Tauchnitz edition. In some houses one may see rows of Tauchnitz books on the shelves. The unprincipled residents boast of them. Every book is a crime committed against the law; it is a direct robbery of author or publisher, or both; it is the picking of somebody's pocket. Yet nobody minds. Would the same people smuggle lace into the country? Some might, perhaps; not all. Those who preserve a conscience understand that lace is property, the importation of which is taxed. They do not understand that literature is, or can be, property at all. The smuggling of books they cannot understand to be robbery or piracy, or the invasion of the rights of property. Therefore the game goes on, and the merry Swiss traveller on his homeward way crams his pockets with Tauchnitz books, and the plaint of the author in vain ascends to the Heavens. Can nothing be done? Why, yes. Something can be done. Not by trying to awaken the public conscience, which sleeps where there is no penalty; it is not to be touched by any talk about property which it cannot understand to be property. The way to stop this smuggling is by way of fine. A declaration that the traveller has no Tauchnitz books in his possession—in his pockets—with a substantial fine for smuggling and a little searching of coat pockets, would settle the business effectively in a single week. Again, Tauchnitz books are exposed for sale in booksellers' shops. A single prosecution for selling these editions would at one blow remove them from the shelves.

A field of ripe barley on a hillside; the reapers at work—old-fashioned reapers; half the field already reaped and the barley standing in stacks—Hood called them "stooks," in order to get a rhyme for "sweetest looks"—among the "stooks" sits a child; in his lap is something wrapped up in a crimson handkerchief; beside him lies a dog asleep; the afternoon sun is shining full upon the field. One has seen this scene before in Linnell's pictures; only there wants the thunder cloud of which that picture was so fond. It makes, indeed, a noble picture. Look at the men as they stand, their bodies well back, balanced at the hips, in their hands the great two-handed weapon which they brandish as if it were a walking stick. Behind them are the men who follow and collect and bind the golden grain. Watch the strokes falling with the precision of the pendulum. Why, this is like old times; now we have reaping as it should be; here we have the finest men in the whole world—grown, strengthened, developed by work in the fields in all weathers, summer and winter, with plough, harrow, rake, spade, hoe, pitchfork, scythe, and sickle. It is not machine-work which gives us such men as these; such muscles are not brought out by sitting on a box and feeding an engine with oil. But the machines must conquer; they are cheaper. Yes, cheapness is everything. The historian will have a good deal to say about this century, and, above all, he will relate the sacrifices we made for the sake of cheapness, even to the ruin of the land—landlord, farmer, and labourer. But I am glad to have seen once more in my life the stalwart reapers working as of old.

The wind was high, but not so high as to-day, when it blows a gale; the waves and the tide ran freshly round the Point, and so up the Channel; the coaster, a little brig or brigantine, of not many tons, with a crew of three, held steadily on her course, keeping dangerously near the Point, where there are reefs and rocks with teeth like unto the teeth of crocodiles. But there is deep water close to the rocks, and there was room and the wind was steady. So while the flying clouds chased each other above, and the flying shadows chased each other below, and the sun, when the clouds suffered her presence for a moment, lit up a tossing, white-flecked sea, the captain of the craft stood at her helm, and the other two men ever ready for the ropes, and with foresail and staysail—in these underhand days there is never too much canvas—the vessel held on her way. In a few minutes she would be beyond the Point in the open, where safety lies; she was laden with gravel, and she rode heavily. Suddenly something snapped—something broke—the helm—the rudder—what was it? The ship flew round; she staggered; she drifted; she crashed upon the reef. The teeth caught her and made a great hole in her side. "Clear the boat," cried the captain. They had five minutes; in three or four at the most they were in the boat and pushing off, while the wreck beat helplessly against the rocks. In another minute she was down, her topmast showing above the water. The crew pulled ashore—it was not far, and there was no danger. Quite a commonplace wreck; not one that gets into the papers. Well; there are thousands of men all round the coast who cruise in all weathers up and down in their little craft, and are every day exposed to these dangers, and think nothing of them. Which is as it should be. And I daresay that these poor fellows who last week lost the ship and their own kits are now on board another coaster, waiting for the gale to subside before they put forth for Minehead, or Watchet, or the Port of Bristol.

Did you ever see a lighthouse of the modern kind? It is a marvel of contrivance and science. Here in its narrow tower is the strong dioptric light; round the light, all night long, revolves the cylinder of prisms artfully arranged. Flash of ten seconds; rest of ten seconds; flash again; rest of five seconds; third flash; darkness for the rest of the minute. And so on all night long. Out at sea the officer on watch counts the flashes, and knows the Lighthouse and where he is. Or there is the Foghorn; in a chamber beside the Lighthouse are the tanks or cisterns filled with compressed air; nothing short of compressed air will sound this terrible alarm; compressed air worked with a steam engine. Then there is the voice of the Siren. You have heard the modern form of the once enchanting and alluring voice of the Siren; it is now the voice of torture and agony; the Maiden—the water nymph—the Ear Piercer—is now provided with a throat which contains one cylinder within another. Both cylinders are provided with long, narrow apertures; the inner one is set to revolve at a thousand turns a minute. Then the compressed air is turned on; and the Song of the Siren begins. It is the shriek of the imprisoned air forcing its way out through these apertures—it passes at the velocity of 3,000 feet a minute. "Beware!" cries the modern Siren. "Come not nearer; give me a wider berth! Stand off! Here is danger; here are rocks; here lurks Death upon sharp and relentless rocks, hungering for sailors!" Not such the strains that Odysseus heard when he stuffed the sailors' ears and tied himself to the mast. But times change; and the Siren has been converted. She has lost her sweetness of voice; and she has forgotten her lovely songs! her music is now terrifying and not alluring; but she has no longer cruel; she no longer thirsts for the blood and the bones of sailors; she warns and alarms. But she has lost her good looks, they tell me, as well as her sweet voice. However, safety before poetry. Let us not regret that we no longer wreck the ship and drown the crew for the sake of a sweet false face and a sweet false song.

It is a grey and cloudy day, with a high wind and sometimes driving showers. All the morning the clouds have seemed on the point of lifting; they sail heavily across the sky, but not still follow from the broad Atlantic, which never tires of producing clouds and rain, and wind, and hail. As we sit upon a sheltered rock on the moor and look out westward there is a deep valley before us, its slopes covered with patches of colour, rather dull and dim colour, but its patches are heath in flower. There is a winding road with a hedge on one side, and in the hedge great masses of purple loosestrife with tall bunches of agrimony, yellow foxglove, scabious, red robin, knapweed, herb-robert, and a few more late summer flowers; these colours are dull because the sky is dull and the air is thick. There is an old British fortress, a small thing, but still complete; restore the stockade, and it would still be a difficult place to take. There are flowers in the grass, but they look depressed and unhappy. Out in the bay, 200 feet below, the waves are rolling into the shore; the water is a muddy grey in colour, and there are breakers and crests of a muddy white. If we only had sunshine! Suddenly it bursts upon us. For a moment the supply of cloud has fallen short; there is a broad space of blue; the sunshine lights up all. Then the patches of heath on the valley side become glorious breadths of flaming colour; we can see where the heath begins, and trace the sharp outline of its edge upon the yellow grass. In the hedge every flower stands out separate and distinct. Stalk and blossom, leaf and seed pod, it lives by itself; its neighbour is equally clear and distinct; everything is clothed with individual beauty; the plants lift up their heads and hold out their arms to meet and greet the sun. Then the ocean changes from a muddy grey to a clear bright green, and the crests of the waves—the wild sea horses—are of dazzling white, and the sky is of dazzling blue. "This," cry land and sea and flowers and grass, "is what we can show when we get the chance. But, you see, there is the Atlantic, and they report a depression moving westward; and . . . ." And as they speak, Lo! the cloud creator asserts its rights once more and a new bank of black cloud rises out of the west and rolls up over all. Let us go home before the showers begin again, and while we have in our memories the splendour of the sun and the colours of the sunshine.

PROPOSED BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.

THE long-talked-of gymkhana for the benefit of young men connected with the Volunteer Artillery Corps seems now in a fair way of being accomplished—a result largely due to the great personal interest taken in the matter by Major Roughton, the popular commandant. Such an institution has long been needed, and it is felt that its inauguration will not only further the interest of the Corps by adding to the inducements which exist for young men to join it, but also by promoting a spirit of friendliness amongst those members of the European community in Bombay for whom no such opportunity at present exists. The necessary monetary arrangements have already been made, and the estimated capital outlay of Rs. 6,000 has been obtained at such a favourable rate of interest, as only to incur an outlay under this head of Rs. 30 per mensem. The Club, for which the subscription will be Rs. 2 monthly, will be open to all members and honorary members of the Volunteer Artillery; while other Europeans will be elected by general ballot of the members.

No entrance fee will be payable by those who join within three months from the Club's formation; after that Rs. 10 will be charged for any member of the corps not availing himself of the option of joining, but any recruit of the corps will at any time have the option of joining without entrance fee, upon his electing to do so within three months of becoming a volunteer. The entrance fee for any person not a member of the corps will be Rs. 20. It is intended to provide lawn-tennis, badminton, and a bowling green, and ladies of the families of members on introduction will be admitted to the benefits of the Club on lines analogous to those now in force in the Yacht Club. The usual accommodation of a club will be provided, and the management of it will be in the hands of a committee, which will, in the first instance, be appointed by the commandant, and will subsequently be elected annually. Non-members of the corps who join the club will have no voice in its management. The actual constitution of, and rules for, the club, will be settled by the committee at their first meeting.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

IN view of the recent riots at Poona, yesterday being Friday, the Mahomedans' prayer-day, special police arrangements were made by the Commissioner of Police to prevent any possible breach of the peace. The policemen, who were on duty on the previous night, were not allowed to go home until 1 p.m. yesterday, and were ordered to sleep in the chowkies in their respective divisions in full uniform and ready for any emergency. The Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gell, rode round the different parts of the city until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while all the Superintendents patrolled in their respective divisions until an early hour yesterday. General Gatacre, Commanding the Bombay District, in consultation with the Police Commissioner, kept the military in readiness in their lines. However, everything passed off quietly. All the important points were guarded by small detachments of the police force under European officers as follows:—Under Inspector Briscoe, one European officer and fifteen native sepoys were stationed at Colaba to guard the Colaba Musjid; at the Arthur Crawford Markets, under orders of Superintendent Roberts, were stationed 125 policemen from A Division, together with ten European police officers, eight mounted policemen, and thirty sowars of the 2nd Bombay Lancers; fifty policemen from the Water Police were stationed in reserve at Carnac Bridge under Superintendent Jones; forty native policemen with a few European officers were stationed at the Jumma Musjid under the orders of Superintendent Grennan; fifty native policemen and some European officers of the C Division were stationed at Null Bazaar, a party of armed policemen being also in readiness; under the order of Acting Superintendent Hack, a party of 30 native sepoys with 3 European police officers, was stationed at Pydhownie; about forty armed policemen were distributed at the J. J. Hospital, Jail Road, Jackeria Musjid, and Haji Ismail Habib's Musjid at Chuckla. In the E Division about 150 men were kept in readiness. At the Two Tanks, under the orders of Superintendent Crummey, fifteen sepoys, four European officers, and six sowars were stationed, while at the junction of Ripon Road and Sankli Talao, twenty sepoys, two European officers, and two sowars were held in readiness, a party of 100 men being kept in reserve. At Jacob's Circle, under the orders of Superintendent Nolan, ten armed policemen, together with the divisional police officers and men, were stationed, while Superintendent Cobb and Inspector Hurst, with ten armed policemen, divisional officers and sepoys were in readiness at the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station and the Gas Works. Sirdar Mir Abdulali, Inspector Moran Rao, and three European officers went round the different localities in the police brake. The Comm

MORE SLAVERY UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

SCRUTATOR writing in *Truth* says:—From time to time statements have been given in *Truth* respecting the more or less thinly disguised enslavement of coolies in outlying corners of the Indian Empire. Such statements have been challenged by interested parties, and the exact truth has never been clearly ascertained. But I have now received, from a source which I regard as precluding the possibility of mis-statement, authoritative information as to the coolie traffic in Assam, which points to a state of things utterly disgraceful to British rule in that district, and demands the immediate attention of the authorities.

My information comes from Chota Nagpur, and has reference to the system of "Coolie Emigration" (as it is euphemistically styled), by which labour is supplied to the Assam tea gardens. The theory of this system of emigration is, that the emigrant coolie voluntarily contracts to work in Assam for a specified term of years, usually four or five, at an agreed rate of wages, usually Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per mensem, plus overtime, and with the right to return home at the expiration of his time. The contract is executed in the presence of a magistrate, and renders the coolie liable to be prosecuted and punished in the event of breach on his side. This may sound legitimate enough in theory; but in practice it looks very different. The practice, as described to me, is as follows. The coolies are brought up to the contracting-point by an enterprising individual, know officially as an "Emigration Agent," and popularly as a "Coolie Catcher." The Coolie Catcher keeps what is called a "Coolie Depot." He employs "recruiters," male and female, whose business it is to go into the jungle, and by mean of drink, false promises of money, or any other inducements they see fit to offer, decoy coolies into the depot. The agents from the tea gardens come to the depot and select the coolies they want. It commonly happens that by the time the selected coolie has sobered down, and considered his position and prospects, he discovers a marked reluctance to go before the magistrate and execute his contract. Then comes the rub. It becomes necessary to overcome the coolie's reluctance, and, if my information be correct, no means are deemed too drastic for attaining this end. The coolie is detained in the depot by force, and he is thrashed and tortured (literally) in various abominable ways, until he consents to sign the agreement in order to escape from his tormentors. In one case, which is vouched for, a man who had refused to go before the magistrate was kept strapped down to the ground with a heavy weight upon his body until he withdrew his objection; and I am even told that it is the custom to keep a staff of men beating drums or tom-toms inside the depot, in order to drown the cries of the poor wretches undergoing this or other forms of torture. By the time the treatment has had the desired effect, the coolie is usually too cowed to give any trouble when taken before the magistrate, and often he is by that time more dead than alive. To further preclude any chance of difficulties, the men are taken up in batches, so that the business is hurried through in a perfunctory style, and under the eye of the Coolie Catcher's minion. Finally, to complete the helplessness of the position of the unfortunate creatures, they are mostly ignorant of the Hindustani language in which the proceedings are conducted, and the very reponses on their behalf are made by the henchmen of the Coolie Catcher. In this manner the "contract" is completed, and on every such contract the Coolie Catcher receives Rs. 100. Of this sum it is estimated that Rs. 70 are clear profit.

"Freedom of contract" takes many queer shapes, and it is possible that the enthusiasts of the Liberty and Property Defence League may find much to admire in this system. But to those capable of seeing facts as they are, the system will be nothing better than a slave trade in disguise. And it is marked by all the incidents of a slave trade. Whole families are decoyed into the depots under representations that they will always be employed together in the same plantation; but the coolies are picked out by the agent, regardless of any such promises, and husbands are separated from wives, and children from parents, with no prospect of their ever meeting again. A story is given me of a "Khol" woman, with a baby in her arms, who came quite recently to complain to a British official that her husband, who had been working for a Coolie Catcher, had suddenly been sent to another station seventy miles off, and as she had no tidings of him she supposed that he had been decoyed into a depot at this place, and that she would consequently never see him again. Another feature, and one of the worst in the traffic, is that the climate of Assam is deadly to the coolies, and that from 70 to 80 per cent. die before they have served out their "contracts." Whether the few who survive are liable to be kidnapped again, and forced by similar means into a further term of slavery, I do not know, but from what I am told I infer that it is possible.

If these facts are true, they cannot be unknown in official Anglo-Indian circles, and that such a state of things should be officially known and tolerated, amounts to an indictment of the gravest kind against the Indian Government. It means that under the British flag and under British officials are being revived some of the worst abominations of the African slave trade. I do not put these statements forward on any questionable evidence. Though I am not at liberty to disclose the source of my information, I feel justified in saying that it comes from no irresponsible person, nor from one person alone. I am given to understand that adequate inquiry in Perulia and the adjoining district, or on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, will afford full confirmation of everything now stated. Being and no doubt, I omit to say what the Indian Government has to say.

ROYAL NAMES.

MRS. CRAWFORD, writing in *Truth*, says:—I have been reading a silly story to explain why the Grand Duchess Xenie, or Zany, was given the name she bears. It means Gladsome. Of course there is a saint bearing it in the Orthodox calendar. A Russian lady who was at the wedding told me, before returning to Russia to attend it, that the Czarina has the same taste for archaic names as the Queen of Denmark, and that in consequence her eldest daughter is called Xenie. The name was that of the daughter of Boris, the daughter of Godounif, who was engaged to Prince Hans, brother of Anne of Denmark, wife of James the First of England. Hans went to Moscow to woo and win her, wrote home glowing accounts of her beauty, but never brought her to Denmark, because he took a fever and died a few days before the date on which he was to have wedded her. Queen Louise went far back into Danish history for the names of all her children save the two eldest—the Crown Prince and the Princess of Wales. H.R.H. is "Alexandra" in memory of the eldest daughter of the Czar, who was cut off prematurely soon after her marriage with the Landgrave of Hesse. "Dagmar," or "Dame," came into the Royal family of Denmark by the marriage of a daughter of that knight-errant, John, King of Bohemia, to whom the Prince of Wales owes his three plumes and motto. This Dagmar was known as Damar. She was so affable, bounteous, of such a sweet nature and lovely presence as to be for centuries a subject for Danish minstrelsy. Damar was second wife of Waldemar the Victorious, second Ingeborg of Brunswick his first spouse, and was succeeded (for she died young) by Berengaria of Flanders, whose name as pronounced by the Danes—Beengierd—became the synonym for "vixen." Dagmar left no children, and her name was not bestowed on any Royal Danish infant until the lady was christened who is the Czar's consolation in the life of danger she shares with him. It does seem a pity that she, whom it so well fitted, should have had to give it up for the conventional one of Marie of the Faith. Waldemar is in Danish history what Edward is in English, and takes one back behind the Middle Ages. Thyra, after whom the Duchess of Cumberland was called, lived in the time of Alfred the Great, and was daughter of a Jarl of Anglian Jutland, whose sons went on warlike expeditions to England. She is celebrated in the folk-lore preserved in Iceland, and her name lives in some of the old songs of the Danish peasants. Thyra had a giant husband, who was a warrior and reigned over Jutland, Scania, and Zeeland. His name was Gorm. The ear of Queen Louise was too musical for her to name any of her sons after him. (By the way, was Mr. Peggotty's expletive "I'll be gormed," remotely connected with that Danish hero?) Thyra was in a degree the Sainte Clotilde of Denmark, but could never induce Gorm to abandon Paganism. She loved gardening. Gardens were fetched from abroad to teach the Danes how to cultivate flowers and vegetables. Her name seemed to have vanished from the genealogical tree of the Royal family of Denmark, before Queen Louise revived it. She had a political motive in going back to Danish antiquity whenever she had a child to get christened. Her perseverance in doing so helped her to rise to the station she now fills, and to keep her popular in it. The same feeling was shown in the naming of three of the Crown Prince's children—to wit, Harald, Ingeborg, and Thyra. "Ingeborg" is a resurrection from the dust of far-off ages. It came into Denmark with the daughter of Wladimir Duke of Muscovy (there was no Tsar then). She was wife of Saint Canute and mother of Waldemar the Victorious, and of the unhappy Ingebo g who married Philippe Auguste. That King conceived a hatred for her at the altar; kept her locked up for sixteen years, married Agnes de Meranee, an event that inspired the late M.M. Ponsard with a fine lyric drama, and, refusing to let the Pope, who favoured the ill-used Danish princess, meddle in his cojugal affair, was excommunicated. France was placed under an interdict. Philippe had to yield, Agnes died of a broken heart, and Ingeborg survived her husband for twenty-five years, living in a convent which she had richly endowed. Talking of names, it is commonly believed that Maud and Matilda are, like Betty and Bess, convertible. This is a mistake. "Maud" was originally "Mahaud." Mahaud of Flanders was Comtesse de Champagne in her own right. As such, she held the crown over the head of Philip the Long at his coronation at Rheims.

If we may believe the *Kolnische Zeitung*, Germany does not intend to observe the same strict neutrality in the Chino-Japanese war as England. That paper, commenting, in an obviously inspired article, on the fact that England has forbidden British subjects to enter or remain in the service of China or Japan, mentions that there are a number of German officers in the service of both belligerent Powers, but does not see any reason why Germany should recall them. It argues that such a step is not demanded by the requirements of international law, though it admits that Germany will not allow active, or not yet retired inactive, officers, to take part in the campaign. From the language of the *Kolnische Zeitung* it may be inferred that had the three ships now detained in this country, on the ground that they are intended for the belligerent Powers, been built in Germany instead of on the Tyne, the Clyde and the Thames, the German Government would not have interfered with them. We hear of large consignments of the munitions of war being ordered by both China and Japan from the Continent, but that so no delay is experienced in completing the or ers because certain portions of them can only be ob ained from England and there is difficulty in getting them safely out of this country!

IS DIVORCE CHRISTIAN?

A REPORT has been presented to the Convocation of York dealing with the *History and Present Position of Divorce in England*. The report deals at length and in detail with the statistics of divorce, and some of its facts and conclusions we may extract for the benefit of those who do not peruse the whole of an interesting if somewhat polemical *brochure*.

SOME STATISTICS.

The committee has had the benefit of some new figures obtained for Parliament by Mr. Henniker Heaton, on their behalf, dealing with the years 1888-92. These figures enable the committee to draw up a statistical table for the years from 1858 to 1892, by which they show that divorce has increased very largely, from a total of 2,197 for the first decade to 3,328 for the second, and 5,036 for the third. We may remark, however, that it was but natural to suppose that as the facilities for divorce became known the operation of the new law would increase. What seems to us more striking is that the figures for the actual last decade (1883-1892) show that something like a normal swing of the pendulum has been attained. We give the figures:—

Years.	Petitions for Divorce presented by			Successful.		
	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.
1883	559	353	206	361	231	130
1884	501	299	202	317	198	119
1885	453	254	199	316	180	136
1886	581	330	251	387	217	170
1887	489	316	254	349	220	129
1888	511	349	221	332	226	106
1889	555	311	238	370	236	134
1890	541	326	215	440	231	169
1891	523	306	220	312	194	147
1892	579	301	224	354	224	130

MARRIAGES OF DIVORCED PERSONS.

A table is also given of the marriages of divorced men and women—viz., stated in the register as such. There can be no doubt that these marriages are increasing in England. We give the figures for the last decade available, and for the two largest sections of the total:—

Year	Total Divorced Persons Re-married	Divorced Men and Spinsters	Bachelors and Divorced Women.
1883	122	53	42
1884	120	51	39
1885	129	64	55
1886	163	65	59
1887	174	59	70
1888	178	65	70
1889	149	69	61
1890	181	75	84
1891	184	81	66
1892	190	91	52

WHAT WE MAY COME TO.

As a warning of what we may come to, some grounds for divorce are quoted from the laws of the United States. These laws have become a byword, but still they exist. The instances are quoted from the latest American report.

Divorces have been granted to the wife against her husband because:

He does not wash himself, inflicting great mental anguish on her.

He accused her sister of stealing, thereby surely wounding her feelings.

He got drunk the day after marriage causing her to conceive a violent disgust for him. Divorce proceedings began one day after marriage.

When she was sick, he to harass her said he meant to commit suicide, and did then and there drink a bottle of paregoric: which sorely grieved her in body and mind.

She is subject to sick headaches that grow worse when she smells tobacco: he uses tobacco and thus aggravates her headaches.

He had enlisted in the navy.

He was guilty of cruelty in not providing a supply of water at his house, and in not repairing said house so as to make it comfortable.

In the decree appears this:—"I find that when she was ailing unable to work he told her the Lord commanded her to work; that he was also in the habit of frequently quoting Scriptural passages in order to show she was to be obedient to her husband."

"My husband would never cut his toe nails, and I was scratched very severely every night, especially as he was very restless."

"During our whole married life my husband has never offered to take me out riding. This has been a source of great mental suffering and injury."

"He refused to let her or her children go to church."

A rich girl disliking her guardian went to the hospital with the intention of marrying a dying man, thinking that as a widow she would be freer and have more control over her estate. She married a man seemingly at the point of death; but the man recovered, and the wife brought a suit for cruelty and fraud.

Divorces have been granted to the husband against his wife because:

She upbraided him and said to him, "You are no man at all," thus causing him mental suffering and anguish.

"My wife refuses to keep my clothing in repair: she even refuses to cook, and never sewed on my buttons."

A witness testified that he had seen him with only one button on his vest: he further alleged that his wife would not allow him to go to fires at night; that if he went she would keep him awake till three o'clock quarrelling.

She pulled him out of bed by his whiskers.

She said to him: "I care more for—'s little finger than for your whole body," thereby causing him mental anguish and suffering.

She struck him a violent blow with her bustle.

She says there is no offspring of their marriage, thus rendering home dreary and life burdensome.

"My wife would not get up in the morning; she wouldn't call me in the morning; she would not do anything I requested of her; she had two brothers who would come to my house and say they would thrash me and make me do anything my wife wanted me to do." "How soon after marriage did she begin this treatment?" "The second day. I asked that we take our meals at home. She said she would eat at the restaurant like her brothers: if I didn't her brothers would thrash me." The judge finds that "she has acted in an unofficious manner," and grants a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

IS DIVORCE CHRISTIAN?

The report then considers the Scriptural and Ecclesiastical warrant for divorce as an institution at all, and comes to the conclusion that the law and mind of the Church of England is clear on the point that divorce *a vinculo* is impossible, and that no re-marriage is lawful. Detailed quotations from the Fathers are given, and the passages pointing in a contrary direction criticised and explained. The report maintains that the Church has not done her duty in the matter, but has connived at the breaking of her laws and traditions—(1) as regards the issue of marriage licences from the diocesan registries to divorced persons; (2) in allowing the use of her churches and services for such unions; (3) in admitting divorced persons after re-marriage to the sacrament. The bishops are therefore requested to take common action to prevent these connivances for the future.

APPEAL TO NON-CHRISTIANS.

But the Committee go further and appeal also to non-Christians who do not recognize the argument from the traditions and laws of the Church itself and Holy Scripture.

To Jews we would urge in the first place the testimony of history that laxity in sexual relations, and in particular in the marriage bond, has been the invariable concomitant of the stages of decay and decadence of nations. Such laxity is a result of selfish individualism, the assertion of freedom for every one to act independently of the general welfare. And when it is remembered that laws not only register but determine public sentiment, it will be seen that to legalize a greater laxity is directly to cause a still further laxity; and to maintain strict laws is to brace and stiffen the public conscience. History teaches that the statesman, on mere prudential motives, should be sternly on the side of purity. In the next place we would point out that the commands which we appeal to as of divine authority are authoritative independently of any such claim, from their resting-in-wide experience and profound insight. For example, to commit adultery is in the eyes of non-Christians wrong, not because it was a command said to have been given on Sinai by God Himself, and confirmed by Him whom we reverence as the Son of God, but because the immense antecedent experience of the world, and the insight into the conditions and causes of national and individual well-being and the progress of our race, have proved that adultery is fatal to the home, and in being fatal to the home, is fatal to the nation, which rests on the purity of the home.

Finally, we would urge that it is a profound insight into the conditions of national welfare that has laid down this strict law in marriage. It is not too much to say that those nations which pay most attention to their children, to the physical, intellectual, and moral education of their children, will be the survivors in that international struggle for existence which is ceaselessly taking place. Anything therefore that, like divorce, and other laxity in the home relations, operates against the care of children as a nation's highest duty imperils the national existence, and thus condemns itself not by any standard of authority which might be disregarded as artificial and temporary, but by the nature of things.

THE NEW NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

IN spite of official prospects, it is not very likely that the new National Portrait Gallery will be opened to the public before next year. The Trustees inspected the building, however, last June, and the following minute on the subject appears as a supplement to the director's report just issued:—

A meeting for viewing the new building having been arranged with the architect, Mr. Ewan Christian, the trustees on Thursday, June 14, 1894, assembled, for the first time, within its walls.

The following members of the Trust were present:—Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, vice-chairman; Lord Ronald Gower; Viscount Copham; Viscount Dillon; Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.; Sir J. Everett Millais, Bart., R.A.; Sir Charles Tennant, Bart.; H. H. Gibbs, Esq.

Letters were received from Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice and Sir F. Leighton expressing regret that they were unable to attend. Mr. Scharf was present, and Mr. Christian carefully explained the general architectural construction and disposition of the various apartments, and the uses designed for them on all the floors, together with arrangements for heating and ventilation. The Trustees were impressed with the completeness with which every portion had been thought out, and the care with which all necessities had been provided for. The walls and floorings are fire-proof, and the lighting in the principal galleries is excellent. Modern appliances and improvements have not been neglected, and wide staircases, with lifts, will facilitate both public and private access to all parts. The trustees feel that their valued friend and colleague at their Board, Mr. W. H. Alexander, the munificent donor of this stately edifice, may be warmly congratulated on the completeness with which his noble scheme is being carried into effect.

THEFTS AT [illegible]

HOW COMMITTED AND HOW [illegible]

THE mother of a modern society girl has many duties to perform on the occasion of a marriage. Besides providing the trousseau, inviting the wedding guests, and making arrangements for the display of the presents in the drawing-room, the Mayfair mother of to-day has to pay a visit to the local police-station and request that a detective may be sent to her house on the day of the wedding, to keep an eye on the presents and costly jewels during the time they are on view to the invited aristocratic throng.

So numerous have been the thefts of late at weddings, that society host-esses are compelled in self-defence to seek the protection of the police. At all the police stations situated in the aristocratic districts "a wedding present job" is eagerly sought after by the sergeant detectives, and no man in any one of these divisions considers his bit complete without a pair of light trousers, a black frock coat, a tall hat, and a pair of light kid gloves. The good-looking and easily-mannered men naturally obtain preference of choice for such functions. In fact, one officer is so much liked, that hostesses frequently make a special request for his attendance.

But to be more clearly understood on this subject, I will endeavour to give a pen-and-ink sketch of a familiar scene—a society wedding. Let us for the moment suppose then, that the bride and bridegroom have been made man and wife, and are on their way home from church, and that the invited guests to the house are commencing to arrive.

The first gentleman to put in an appearance is usually a "big swell," and John, in his especially powdered wig, users him into the drawing-room with as much respect as he would an Earl. The first batch of guests on entering the drawing-room to look at the presents will find the swell (the detective officer) and a lady attired in wedding costume ostensibly admiring the precious gems displayed. The lady in question is generally the governess, impressed into the service of the police for the time being, so that the detective may not appear lonely, and cause inquiries to be made, "Who is he?" Whilst the hundreds of guests are admiring the presents the police-officer has all his work to do. He has to keep up a flow of conversation with his companion, and also to keep his eyes constantly travelling over the delicate and light fingers—sometimes too light—of the aristocratic assembly.

It may be asked why is all this watching necessary in this assembly of wealth and fashion? The answer is easy—because more thefts are perpetrated on such occasions than any same individual would suppose to be possible.

For instance there is one lady who usually receives invitations to all the smart society functions. She is well known to the police officers, and never leaves the present-room without taking with her some of the valuables displayed on the tables. When she leaves the room she is followed closely till she returns home, where her maid removes the stolen goods from her pocket and returns them to "the place from whence they came."

At a big society wedding held not six weeks ago, this lady was present and led the police a pretty dance. She was seen to steal a diamond pin, a set of diamond earrings, and a very costly pearl scarf-pin, the articles valued together being worth many hundreds of pounds. The usual course of following the lady home was taken, and all the goods, with the exception of the pearl pin, were forthcoming. The police officer who was in charge of the present-room was at his wits' end, and when the lady in question had gone that same night to a dance, he went to her house and personally examined the dress she had worn to the wedding. The pin was not there, and the lady had evidently secreted it in some quiet corner. Early on the following morning, however, the lady's maid-servant went to the police-station and produced the pin. It appeared that whilst her mistress was dressing that morning the girl heard a scream, and ran to her mistress's assistance. "There is a pin in my stocking," said the lady, "and it ran into me." The girl on examining the hose found the missing pearl pin stuck inside it. The lady had evidently secreted it there, as she considered it a safe hiding-place. The lady I have endeavoured to describe is young, beautiful, and has plenty of money, but, like the late Earl of Derby, suffers from kleptomania.

Besides the subject of kleptomania, and the hard-up society thief, swell mobsmen have to be dealt with. Some three months ago at a big marriage function two persons—a fine soldier-looking man and a well-dressed woman—arrived late at the "at home" and the wedding. They cleverly avoided meeting the hostess, and made at once for the "present-room." The detective officer in charge had been watching the couple, and when he obtained a full view of their faces he recognised under the disguise two of the cleverest jewel thieves in the Metropolis. A strict order exists at all these functions that no scenes shall take place in or near the house. A short whispered sentence by the detective in the ear of the military-looking man was therefore quite sufficient to make him turn on his heel and leave the house for pastures new and less risky.

A funny incident occurred about a year ago. In one fortnight there were three big society weddings. One detective officer was engaged to attend them all, and his lady companion was a young Frenchwoman who, peculiarly enough, was employed at all the three houses to teach the younger members of the family the language of France. The usual staff of the kleptomania subjects and would-be thieves attended the functions, and many articles would probably have been lost if it had not been for the eagle eye of the Frenchwoman in calling the attention of the police officer to the action of several of the would-be thieves. Despite this vigilance, a diamond and sapphire pin, a diamond ring, a gold snuff box, a set of gold and pearl earrings, and other valuable jewellery, was found to be missing from the various houses at the conclusion of the three functions.

The detective officer was furious at his non-success in being able to trace the goods, and the hostesses loud in their aristocratic condemnation of what they were pleased to call the stupidity of the police force generally. A piece of luck was, however, in store for the officer. Not quite a week after the third wedding he was in Portland Place, and there met by accident the French Governess. She stopped to talk to the detective, and in shaking hands with him displayed on one of her fingers a splendid diamond ring. The officer's suspicions were aroused, and he followed the woman. He saw her enter a pawnshop and come out minus the ring. He then followed her home, and in her room discovered all the stolen jewellery. She confessed that she had taken the things from the "present-rooms," of the three weddings in question, and succeeded in distracting the officer's attention from herself by calling to his notice the action of other people in the room.

Proverbially one of the most peculiar and sensational thefts that has ever occurred at a society function took place some two years ago at an "at home" after the marriage of one of the most popular peers of the day.

A Royal Prince had sent the Duke a present of a costly pearl and diamond scarf-pin, and, apart from its money value, the pin was highly prized by the Duke for its associations with his friend the Prince. So far as possible, a special watch was kept on the pin during the time the presents were on view; but despite every precaution, the pin was found to be missing after the invited guests had left the bride's mother's house. A great hue-and-cry was raised by the police in search of the thief, and several well-known eccentric society ladies were watched for several weeks. The servants' trunks were examined, and their lovers carefully watched. The pin, however, was not to be found.

The theft was kept a secret from the newly married couple, who were spending their honeymoon at a large house in the country. The Royal Prince himself made several inquiries into the matter of the disappearance of the pin, but he failed to throw any light on the mystery. Society circles were aroused, and the only conclusion they could arrive at to account for the loss of the pin was the usual silly one, that some jewel thief had gained admittance to the house during the crush of the "at home" and stolen it.

No solution could be found to the mystery, and when at the end of six weeks the newly-married couple returned to London, the bride's mother communicated to her the awful news of the loss of the pin.

"I," replied the young wife, "quite forgot to tell you that just before we left for our wedding tour George (her husband) and I were in the 'present-room.' I there saw the pin sent by the Prince to George, and knowing they were such great friends, and naturally wishing to please my husband, I took the pin from the case and put it in his tie. I believe he is actually wearing it now. It was foolish of me not to mention the matter."

Thus ended a great society jewel-theft scandal, which was kept—and for all that has been kept up to the present time—from the public knowledge.—*Sunday.*

THE "NEW WOMAN" AGAIN.

THAT appalling "New Woman!"—she's at it again. All attempts to repress her once more have proved vain.

Yes, again, with assurance which does not grow less, She's discussing the question of "Rational Dress." Again, as the season called "Silly" comes round, She is making the press with her shrieking resound; And attracting attention, which seems half ironical, By what she declares and demands in the *Chronicle*. More outspoken than ever she loudly parades The skirt as a garment that woman degrades; Henceforth, she proclaims, all her sex must be stickers For that new "Magna Charta" of Woman—cloth knickers!

Yes, each leg, she asserts, in a manner succinct, Must be "clothed in a cylinder wholly distinct," And she calls on all women to act on this plan, And thus prove they are "bipeds exactly like man." Then men, in their turn, blithely join in the fray, And pick up the gauntlet thrown down day by day. "What! woman wears knickers?" cries one. "That's to strong. Why, the fact is, her two nether limbs are all wrong!" "A woman in cylinders!" echoes a second; "Is that, then a rational dress to be reckoned?" Whilst comments not fit for these columns are heard From the plain-speaking tongue of a much-aggrieved third.

And what does TRUTH say? Why, she utters once more The remarks that with reason she's utte ed before; If "New Woman" is resolved she will "cylinders" don, Then let her by all means put "cylinders" on; But there's not the least need, though her leg she'd array so, To rush to a paper or platform to say so; And her fondness for "knickers" affords her no reason For becoming the butt of the new "Silly Season." When man want to change their attire—why, they change it

And without any fuss with their tailors arrange it; They do not hold meetings, and write to the papers, And publicly cut most ridiculous capers. And so, too, "New Woman," if it's your plan, To pose as a "biped exactly like man," Your exuberance frank you must certainly fetter, And the sooner you do it, "New Woman," the better! —*Truth.*

FORMER WARS IN COREA.

ALTHOUGH the conditions of war are so completely changed that history can furnish no safe means of indicating the probable result of the present struggle between China and Japan, some account of the former wars between the two countries in Corea may not be without interest, and may be found to contain one or two practical lessons bearing on the campaign now in progress. The first mention in Chinese history of the Japanese interfering in the affairs of Corea occurs in the latter part of the Seventh Century of our era, when the Tang dynasty was on the throne of China, and the Empress Wou, wife of two Emperors in succession, exercised supreme authority. Her first husband, the Emperor Taitsonz, a wise and energetic Prince, had, in the last years of his life, begun a war for the conquest of Corea which he did not prosecute with his usual success. A noble, named Chuen Gaisoowun, had deposed the King of Corea, and set up his own authority in his place, whereupon Taitsong came forward as Emperor to support the claims of the rightful Prince, his vassal. A sanguinary war ensued, for in those days the Coreans possessed an army, and were renowned as warriors, and, after a prolonged siege of the town of Anshu, of which we shall probably hear again if the present war goes on, Taitsong was compelled to retreat, with the loss of many thousands of his best troops, besides being openly insulted by the Governor of that town, who wished him from its unconquered walls, "a pleasant journey back to China." This disastrous war was fought in the year 644 A.D., and it was with the express object of retrieving it that the Empress Wou began a fresh invasion of Corea in the year 658,—a task upon which she was more or less engaged during ten or twelve years. The Coreans made a stubborn resistance, and called in the Japanese to aid them. This is noteworthy as being the first occasion on which these islanders interfered in the affairs of the mainland, but their efforts proved of no avail, as their armies were defeated in several battles, and a fleet of four hundred junks was destroyed. In 674 Corea gave up the contest, and became a province of the Chinese Empire, a condition of things which endured for sixty years. On the fall of the powerful Thang dynasty, and on its being succeeded by several weak rulers, Corea recovered its indepen lence, but continued to maintain relations of cordiality with the Chinese. Proof of this was given on several critical occasions in the long wars between the Chinese and their Northern invaders.

THE SUBJECTION OF COREA

by the Mongols was the indirect cause of the second intervention of Japan in the affairs of the mainland. The Emperor Kublai Khan established a perfect understanding between himself and the Corean King Wangtien. Unfortunately, he did not listen to his advice when, satiated with success on the mainland, he resolved to carry the terror of the Mongol arms into Japan. He called upon the Coreans to provide a contingent force for the invasion of that country, and one of ten thousand men was raised. In 1274 the first Moagol expedition against Japan set out. It consisted of three hundred vessels and fifteen thousand men, chiefly Coreans, but the Japanese, encountering it off the Island of Taisuima, inflicted on it a crushing defeat. The war might there and then have ended, but six years later the Japanese murdered a Mongol officer sent on a mission to their capital. Infuriated by this outrage, Kublai resolved to conquer Japan, and in 1281 he fitted out an immense expedition of one hundred thousand fighting men, of whom thirty thousand were Mongols and the rest Coreans and Chinese. From the very outset this force met with mishaps which suggest a comparison between Kublai and the Spanish Armada. After suffering heavy losses at the hands of the Japanese Fleet, a portion of the force reached Kiusiu, where, after some fighting, it was compelled to surrender, and all the Mongol soldiers were executed. Kublai wished to retrieve this terrible disaster, the greatest that ever befell a Mongol force; but he could not induce any Chinese or Corean sailors to put to sea, and he had, therefore, to acquiesce in his defeat. The evil of this abortive

MONGOL INVASION

of Japan was not confined to the immediate occasion. It left a legacy of trouble by irritating the Japanese and showing them how easily they could, through their command of the sea, assail the Chinese, who, it must in justice be stated, had nothing to do with Kublai's mad enterprise, and strongly opposed it. Up to this the Japanese and Chinese had been good neighbours; for the last six hundred years there has been keen rivalry and an antipathy which still exists with unabated force. Owing to the present descent of the Japanese on the Ming Rulers, who succeeded the Mongols, had to protect the coasts with towers and to organise a special Militia. The Coreans also took advantage of Kublai's defeat to throw off the Mongol yoke shortly after the death of that Ruler, and when a Mongol Army was sent to bring them to reason, it was defeated on the Yaloo river by Wang Jwan, who is to this day regarded as the national hero of Corea. The Ming Rulers restored the old relations with that country, being content with the nominal tribute and suzerain rights, and when, at the end of the Fourteenth Century, the family of Wang Jwan was dispossessed of the Crown by the Minister, Li Chungwei, whose descendants still wear it, the harmony of those relations continued undisturbed. During the whole of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries the relations between China and Japan were unsatisfactory; but it was not until the end of the latter that these became critical, and then again, as an instance of how history repeats itself, through the alleged misgovernment of Corea. In the year 1592, Hideyoshi or Fashiba, a soldier of fortune, who had made himself master of Japan, seized the important harbour of Fushan, and landing a large army, advanced, carrying all before him to the Corean capital. The Coreans endeavoured to retard the Japanese advance, but in vain, and the Japanese exacted a terrible vengeance for this futile opposition. The Coreans still speak with bitterness of the cruelty of the Japanese on this occasion, and of their having desecrated the burial-place of their ancient Kings. In his extremity the King, Lipan, fled for succour to the Court of China.

CHINESE DEPENDENTS.

Under any circumstances the Chinese would have assisted their dependents, the Coreans, against an invader, but the aggressions committed on their own coast by the Japanese made them the more willing to do so on the present occasion. A large army was consequently sent into Corea, and met the Japanese for the first time in the neighbourhood of the important town of Pingyang. The result of the battle was a victory for the Japanese, but not of a very decisive nature, for the latter withdrew from Pingyang to Hanyang, the modern Seoul. The Chinese were more than a year in bringing up a fresh army, which had distinguished itself in a campaign in the North-West; but on its arrival they resumed the offensive. Pingyang, re-occupied by the Japanese, formed the base of their position, and, after prolonged fighting, the Chinese Commander, Li Jusong, who showed considerable ability, succeeded in expelling the Japanese from it. The remainder of that year's fighting was of a desultory character, and again there was a lull in the struggle until further troops arrived from China. The next campaign opened with a signal success for the Chinese, when Li Jusong destroyed the stores of the Japanese army near Seoul, and the Japanese General found himself compelled to abandon the capital and retreat to Fushan. Both sides were now tired of the war, and a truce was concluded, which gave promise of a durable peace. The negotiations seem to have turned on the recognition of Fashiba as King of Japan, to which the Chinese raised no objection; but the Corean King sent only an inferior official as his representative to the Japanese Court. On discovering this fact, Fashiba declared it to be an insult, and resumed hostilities. This second war began in 1597, and continued without any decisive result until the next year. An end to the contest seemed as far off as ever, when the death of Fashiba recalled the Japanese troops to their country. Thus ended the most celebrated of the wars in Corea between China and Japan. Neither of these countries gained anything by the struggle, and Corea itself reverted to its normal condition as an isolated and hermit State. The Japanese are, however, still detested by the Coreans for their conduct during this war, and no one will wonder at it, when it is stated that among the spoils they carried off with them were "the ears of ten thousand Coreans."

REMEMBERING the friction that once existed in the Bombay Presidency between the Forest officers and the Executive, the comments of the Government of India on the local Forest Administration Report for 1892-93 are pleasant reading. The able and exhaustive review of the Governor-in-Council is acknowledged, and it is added that "the harmony and good feeling which mark the relations between Revenue and Forest officers, and the praise bestowed by his Excellency on officers in charge of forest circles, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties, and on Revenue officers for the cordial assistance they have rendered, have been noted with satisfaction." We need not comment on this, beyond expressing the hope that the harmony thus established may endure, and that there is nothing behind the scenes likely to disturb it. As to the report itself, the figures show that only a small increase of Rs. 18,000 occurred in the net revenue from forests as compared with that of the previous year; but the surplus was nearly Rs. 95,000 above that of the quinquennial average. Bombay gets now about 13¾ lakhs clear profit from its forests, and this sum is capable of expansion. A difficulty has arisen in Sind, where the growing demand for fuel has been checked by the restriction of the productive forest area owing to the exclusion of flood-water from the Indus. The Government of India consider this a serious question, but note with approval that the difficulty is being met by the constitution of reserves in alluvial lands outside the influence of protective dams. Even this, however, may not prove sufficient, and it is suggested that irrigated plantations may be found to be necessary. The subject is one in which experts should be consulted without delay.

COUNT KAPNIST, the head of the Russian Asiatic Department, has taken leave of absence for several weeks, a fact which in St Petersburg is regarded as a proof that no serious complications are anticipated from the hostilities between China and Japan. Appearances would seem to indicate that Russian observers are making fairly accurate forecasts of the situation, for, so far, the war between China and Japan has, if we except the sinking of the Kowshing, been unproductive of anything more serious than rumour, of which there has been a very fruitful crop.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

HOLIDAY FASHIONS.

WITH the exodus of Society from town and the general rush into the country, to the seaside, and abroad, there is the usual demand for suitable dress; and the firms who make a special feature of gowns for country pursuits have been fully employed. For the moors, the new tweeds and heather mixtures were never prettier or more serviceable than this year; yachting and boating gowns have reached a perfection of neatness, which it would seem impossible to surpass. For golf and tennis players there are special introductions in the cape, coat, and skirt line. Garden party and morning and afternoon seaside costumes are fresh-looking and in excellent taste; and for travelling there are some decided novelties in material and form. To particularise:—A model garden-party dress is of fine white serge, with sleeves of delicate blue grey silk; the serge skirt is cut Princesse shape, the bodice formed with narrow straps, cut in one with the skirt in a novel fashion, very becoming to a good figure, which finish off with rosettes at the throat, with slashes of silk between each strap. In pale yellow serge, with white silk sleeves and slashings, this style would make up well, or in light brown, or fawn with pale blue, pink, or heliotrope silk; the hat corresponding in colour. White alpaca, white goat hair, and white serge are all greatly used in Pais for country and seaside toilettes. The plain skirts are simply stitched round the hem in double rows, or have two or three bias rows of the same material. Sometimes silk pipings are used, and the revers of the coat bodice faced with silk. Soft silk full vests white, if an all-white dress is desired, or of pale colours, blue, green, grey, pink, mauve, and butter-yellow, which is a colour greatly patronised just now. Silk sash-bands are often seen with these dresses, knotted, sailor-fashion, on one side of the waist, the ends falling like tie-ends to the hem of the skirt. White leather belts with antique silver clasps are also well worn. Pique and old material brought again into fashion, is greatly used for white skirts and coats, with vests or full blouses of pale silk. These make excellent costumes for the country, pique washing beautifully and wearing almost too well. "Chine" crepons, silks, and muslins are very popular, and make up most effectively. A black crepon, with a floral "Chine" design on it, in shades of lilac, looks remarkably well made with